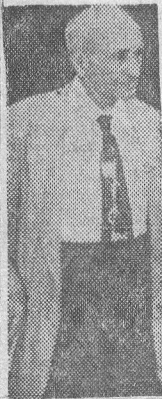


Ft. Harrison Settlers Included Canadian Volunteers In 1816

By A. R. Markle.

CALEB HOPKINS was one of the three men who proposed through Congress the movement which led to the enactment of the land grant and extra pay law given to the Canadian Volunteers.



A. R. MARKLE.

He stayed from time to time at Ripley and he finally joined his family in Vincennes. However, this letter shows that he must have returned from Pittsburgh to secure the land warrants that he mentions. This shows that he had already done some of the work on this project before writing this letter to Hopkins. He entered some of these very lands within the limits of the present Vigo county before the sale was opened to the public in September.

The parties that he mentions in this letter were Canadian Volunteers who were entitled to these lands. These land warrants were issued by Richardson and through Caleb Hopkins these lands became the property of Abraham Markle.

On or about June 7, Colonel Caleb Hopkins posted the notice that follows, concerning a visit from Joseph Richardson who was on his way to Washington to pick up and deliver further land warrants:

"Whereas one Joseph Richardson of the state of Indiana, Esquire, did on the seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, make, execute, direct to and deliver to me, Caleb Hopkins, of the Town of Pittsford in the County of Ontario, Esquire, a certain instrument or memorandum in writing of the ——— affect following, viz:

Price of Hoosier Acres.

"Colonel Caleb Hopkins.

"Sir, I called at your house by the request of Major Markle, and not finding you at home and knowing it would be out of your power to purchase in time some claims you had in view of the Canadian Volunteers, I have in behalf of myself, Major Markle and you, gone on and served the Rights of William Corbits, George Jones, Jonathan Facett, Dunn and Micah Wilder, in which rights is it expected we three will be equally concerned, both in expenses and profits, thereof, and all or as many more, wherein more rights as can be obtained wherein assistance is given, one in many, or are to receive by one of the family or conditions of yours, all such claims will be considered one third yours. I have Pittinger's evidence I am to take on to Washington, and take the land warrants if received to Indiana for location to Abraham Markle.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON."

"Pittsford, June 7, 1816.

"And whereas I, the said Caleb Hopkins, in issuance of said writing or declaration of said Joseph Richardson, have paid or been bound to pay to Jonathan Facett, Jr., the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars; to Micah Wilder, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, and to William Corbit, twenty-four dollars and to George Jones, the second, twenty-four dollars — and whereas I have been informed and do ——— believe that the said Joseph Richardson in persuance to the Trust aforesaid by him in the writing aforesaid, ——— had in his own name but for the ——— of the ——— from the United States

Patent for three hundred and twenty acres of land by virtue of the purchase made from Jonathan Facett, Jr., three hundred and twenty acres by virtue of the purchase made from Micah Wilder, one hundred and fifty acres by virtue of the purchase made from William Corbit and one hundred and fifty acres by virtue of the purchase made from George Jones, the second—paying expending for the whole amount—then, in addition to which I, the said Caleb Hopkins, have already paid and expect to be paid the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars and forty-five cents, as expenses.

First Claims Filed.

"Now know all men by those present that I the said Caleb Hopkins in consideration of the sum of eight-hundred and fourteen dollars and six cents to me in hand paid by the Abraham Markle of the state of Indiana, Esquire, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge. Do by them present hereby acknowledge to have bargained, sold and quit claimed and by those present do bargain, sell and quit claim unto the said Abraham Markle and to his heirs, and ——— forever, all my rights, real interest, estate claim, and demand, both at Law and in Equity and as well in reality as in expectancy, of in and to all their certain tracts of land herein before named and which in the whole amount to nine hundred and forty acres and which said lands are ——— situated and located and by ——— and being in the state of Indiana. And I, the said Caleb Hopkins, do further by them present for the consideration aforesaid, make, and willfully contribute and appoint the said Abraham Markle, his executors and administrators, my time and attorney and attorneys unavailable for him and in his name, and the name and names of his executors and administrators but for the sole and proper use and benefit of the said Abraham Markle, his executors and administrators, all and all and every part or portion of said land and all rents, ——— profits, and monies either in Law or Equity which of right belongs to me from the said Joseph Richardson."

Out of Abraham Markle's desire to locate on the site of Fort Harrison, the refusal by the land office and his alternative, all clearly stated in the following correspondences, there came, also from Chunn a challenge to a duel. This was carried by Captain Cass, and refused by Major Markle.

"General Land Office

"June 18, 1816.

"Sir, the Register and Receiver of Vincennes have been directed to reserve from Public Sales the tract of land on which Fort Harrison stands, and so much of any adjacent tracts as you may point out. Should you wish to reserve only a part of some adjoining tract, in addition to that on which the Fort stands it will be necessary to survey and mark the part you wish to reserve, and this must be done by a person appointed by the Surveyor General, Mr. Tiffin, at Chillicothe, to whom you will be pleased to apply.

"You will please to give timely notice to Mr. Badollet, Register at Vincennes, which quantity you wish to have reserved.

"I am humbly your servant,

"JOSIAH MIEGS."

"Major J. F. Chunn, Commandant, Fort Harrison, Indiana Territory."

"18 June 1816.

"Sir, by an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Register and Receiver at Vincennes have been directed to reserve from sale the fractional sec. on which Fort Harrison stands, and any adjacent lands on which Major Chunn may point out as necessary for military purposes.

"I am humbly yours,

JM"

"Honorable: William Crawford, Secretary of War."

"General Land Office

"20 June 1816.

"Sir, I have the honor to enclose

a letter from the register of the Land Office at Vincennes, and one from Abraham Markle—one of the Canadian Volunteers, relative to the location of the Land Warrants of the said Volunteers. The words of the Act granting lands to those Volunteers (passed March 6th, 1816) section 1st, 'And it shall be lawful for the said persons to locate their claims in quarter sections' seems to preclude them from locating on fractions—further, the quantity of land granted to each grade of Volunteers is one or more quarter sections.

"The words of the Act (Sec. 1st) 'upon any unappropriated lands of the United States in the Indiana Territory', will I presume preclude them from locating adjacent to Fort Harrison, the site of the Fort and some land around it must have been appropriated, though not through this office, for military purposes, and on the 17th instance, by your orders, the Register was directed to reserve from sale the tract on which the Fort stands and any adjacent Tracts which the Commandant might point out.

"The Commissioner being absent, I wait your instructions for the registering on this subject.

"I am honorably yours,
"J. MEIGS."

"Honorable A. J. Dallas, Secretary of Treasury.

"June 22, 1816.

"Sir—

"Your letter of 5th of June, and one from Mr. Markle dated 3rd June, have been laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, who has decided 'that the locations proposed by Mr. Markle cannot be permitted,' that the instructions in my letter to you of the 18th Instance must be enforced. Enclosed you have a letter to Mr. Markle which you will be pleased to deliver to him.

"I am humbly,
"J. MEIGS."

"John Badollet, Esquire, Register, Vincennes.

Fort Site Reserved.

"Fort Harrison

"15 July, 1816.

"Dear Sir—

"I yesterday received a communication from the government in answer to a letter of mine some time ago, authorizing me to have the fraction of land on which the Fort is situated, reserved, and as much more as I may discern proper for the use of the Garrison that is in quarter sections, half sections, or fractions or parts of either. I am authorized to apply to the Surveyor Gen'l to have it run out and a copy of the platt of the land transmitted to the General Government as soon as practi-

cable. I presume you have been advised by the government of my instructions. My object is to take a quarter across the River that contains the bed of stone, coal and a sufficient quantity up and down the River and the Fields in front of the Fort, what number in acres it will contain, I cannot yet inform you. I intend staking it out and getting Mr. Coleman with his Company to make a rough calculation until the Surveyor General can have it done as my instructions is intermediate and it is the wish of the President that an ample rather than a restricted quantity should be reserved, I shall make a reservation of Terre Haut and immediately write on to the government to have a town laid off either on this or the fraction at Terre Haut, it will no doubt bring the government at least ten times the amount that the fraction will sell for at the sale and defeat the plans of the speculative. You shall in a short time hear further from me—in haste. I am with much respect, your friend and obedient servant—

"J. T. CHUNN,

"Major Commg.

"Fort Harrison."

"Mr. Badollet, Vincennes.

"Fort Harrison, July 22, 1816.

"Dear Sir,

"I enclose you a rough map of of the land for the reserve at Fort Harrison, as follows (Viz) fraction No. 4 on which the Fort stands, fraction No. 9 adjoining No. 4, the west ½ of section 10 and the southwest ½ of section 3, all in Range 9 and Township 12, also fraction No. 33 across the River and the north of ½ of section 32 in range 9 Township 13. Major Markle has located 3 quarter sections, two quarters in Sec. 10, and one ¼ in section 3 being part of my reserve this land that the major has located has been appropriated and was at the time for the use of the garrison which I am determined to contend for and hold that he ought to be perfectly satisfied knowing the generosity of the government toward him. I should be glad you would let him lift his warrants if he is willing and place them on some other land he is of opinion he can hold the land and my opinion is perfectly the reverse of his. As soon as I hear from Mr. Tiffin I will send you a platt with all the calculations. The reserve will, I think, contain about 18 acres.

"In haste I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"J. T. CHUNN."

"Vincennes, July 30, 1816.

"Sir:

"I have made three locations near Fort Harrison on the first Monday in June since which period the commanding officer at Fort Harrison has thought proper to say that those three quarter sections must be reserved. I replied that I had made my locations, made by virtue of a warrant from the Secretary of War and agreeable to a special act of Congress for that purpose, and that my warrant was cancelled an act agreeable to your instructions and that was I inclined to do so I could not alter my locations. My locations have no timber left on them worth anything, but have some large cornfields and some fences and had I supposed them to be of any use for the safety of Fort Harrison I should not have located on them or had I been assured that the government wished to reserve them I would not have meddled with them. I hope the reserve of Fort Harrison will be small as it will be a serious injury to one of the best locations in the state if the government

wishes to have those three ½ sections of mine near Fort Harrison as a reserve for the garrison being the southwest corner of No. 3, southwest and northwest corners of No. 10. I shall have no objection to take in — thereof fraction No. 21 called Terhaut which contains only 416 acres 4 chains on condition that I be furnished with a warrant to locate before sales in September, this fraction is the only land I would be willing to change my locations for. I do not think the reserve of my three quarters necessary to the tendency of a reserve at Fort Harrison will have will be to encourage a horde of Indians always in the center of our settlement in the state. My only reason for offering to exchange my locations for the Terhaut fraction No. 21 is that I wish to encourage rather than obstruct the views of the general government.

"Please do honor to me with your answer as I am left in suspense in making arrangements with the — who I have in promotion on my locations. I have the honor to be your obedient, humble servant.

"ABRAHAM MARKLE."

"Honorable:

"Josiah Meigs."

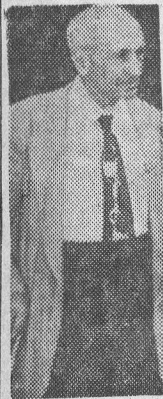
And so, for the time being, this settled matters as far as the site of Fort Harrison was concerned.

Sunday, May 22, 1955.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

By A. R. Markle.

LIEUT. COL. JOSEPH WILLCOCKS was the ranking officer in a detachment known as Canadian Volunteers. He was killed at Fort Erie during the war. Next in command was Maj. Abraham Markle. Since he was the leader who promoted the Act of Congress, approved March 5, 1816, granting land to the Canadian Volunteers, it would be proper to sketch a little of his background and his effect on the movement which brought about the first settlement in the Harrison Purchase and the founding of the town of Terre Haute.



A. R. MARKLE.

Abraham Markle was born in Ulster county, New York, in 1770. As a youth he lived through the opposing waves of the Revolutionary War that swept up and down the Hudson valley. Even diligent research does not fix his parentage. Following the treaty which closed that war, the victorious neighbors of those who remained loyal to the king despite terms of the treaty drove out the loyalists who with a few of their belongings made their way up the Mohawk valley to the Niagara and the peninsula lying between the western end of Lake Ontario and the eastern end of Lake Erie. Included in this flight from their native country were more than a score of families bearing the name of Markle under several different spellings but all of them more or less related to the family which included Abraham. Some of these families were tillers of the soil who fell naturally into the life afforded them by grants of land. Many of the refugees were ministers, lawyers, merchants and other professional men to whom a grant of 400 acres of land meant nothing unless they could sell it.

Some Real Pioneers.

By 1794 Markle had married and lost his wife by death and was left with a son. He later married a widow, Catherine Thorn, who had been born in Ulster county, New York, in 1772. She had been driven out of New York toward Canada where her husband died on the way. Early in 1794 this couple with their two children left Canada for Onondaga county, New York, where on April 1, 1795, Abraham

became the first town clerk of the town of Ulysses. He acquired land and built a frame house, the first of its kind in the present city of Ithica in Tompkins county, New York. He operated a mill on Cascadilla Creek in the heart of the present city. Among his lands was a lot which is at present occupied by Cornell University. The deed for this purchase was presented by the writer to the library of that institution. He moved again to upper Canada which is shown by a record of a deed for the last of his lands which described him as "Abraham Markle, late of Ulysses, now of upper Canada." On August 12, 1814, he was commissioned as the representative of several townships adjoining or neighboring to his own township of Ancaster in the assembly at York, now known as Toronto. As a leader of the opposition to the Crown his group was successful during one story session in preventing by a majority of two the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act which to a Briton was the very last act preceding a revolution. Because of his remarks on the floor of the assembly, he was repeatedly arrested for sedition but also repeatedly acquitted. In despair the attorney general, Beverly Robinson, wrote the sheriff of Ancaster "to do his duty in apprehending those whose acts were susceptible of legal proof and have them transported down the river" for trial in Montreal or Quebec the charge would have been treason and final execution.

Joins American Army.

A prominent historian writing on Canada and that stormy period of its life states that there is no list of those illegally transported for trial. It is known that one of them "Abraham Markle, late a member of the assembly" escaped from custody, crossed the river, and joined the American army. First as a Captain and later as a Major under Lieutenant Colonel Willcocks a few men under his command were captured, tried and executed for treason. At the close of the war there were something less than one hundred of them living in New York. Their property in Canada had been confiscated and they felt that they should be compensated for their losses since they had served in the U. S. army. It was for these men that action began for new lands in the United States.

A group of seven men led by Markle came to Vincennes where the land had been surveyed and would soon be opened for settling and made a rude map of a section of the territory surrounding the present Vigo county. On this map Markle noted three things: the site of the mill he later built on Otter Creek, the site of Fort Harrison, and the prairie land in our neighborhood. He interested Caleb Hopkins, Genessee county, who was a member of the assembly at Albany, New York, and Joseph Richards who then resided in Genessee county by which they undertook to obtain grants of land from the United States in return for their losses in the service during the war. Under this arrangement Hopkins was to furnish financial assistance, Richardson was to do the work of obtaining the assignment of any possible rights, and Markle was to tend to the legislature end of it in Congress.

Traveling by way of the Alleghany River to Pittsburgh, he wrote to Hopkins that he was then in Chamberstown on his way to Washington where he would arrive in a few days. Within a few days

he returned to Hopkins where they prepared a petition to Congress reciting their losses and claims. He emphasized the need for haste and secrecy to conceal their movement from possible speculators. In Washington he presented a lengthy document reciting their action, their losses, and their actual need since with the coming of peace and their discharge from the army they were deprived of any means of existence. In the annals of Congress, predecessor of the Congressional Record, was presented in the full text of the act of Congress on March 5, 1816, "The granting of lands to Canadian Volunteers." "The Memorial of Abraham Markle, Gideon Frisbie, and their associates" was also recorded. Contrary to their expectations and due to the hostility of the New England representatives in Congress the act did not provide recompense in proportion to their losses but in proportion to their rank in the army.

They also received a grant equal to three months salary. Making the best he could of the terms, he delayed leaving Washington where he cultivated the friendship and support of President Madison and his successor, President Monroe. This proved of great value in the next two years. In consequence President Madison issued two proclamations on the first day of May. One allowed land warrants to volunteers to be laid on the land of their choice on the first Monday in June while the sale would begin on the second Monday in September. This delay was of great benefit to the volunteers. About 27,000 acres of land was entered by Canadian Volunteers before the sale was opened to the public on Sept. 13 when after very active competition the land now bounded by Locust street, Seventh street, Hulman street, and the Wabash River was sold to Joseph Kitchell at \$32.13 per acre.

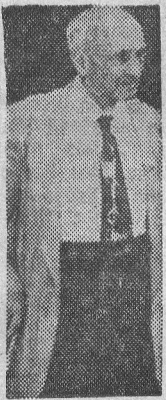
Sunday, May 29, 1955.

Bitter Days of Readjustment After The End of Revolution On Frontier

Canadian Volunteers

By A. R. Markle.

WHEN the exploring party, visiting this locality in the summer of 1815 had returned to New York, they at once began preparation of a plan to present to Congress. The result was that in January of 1816, Maj. Abraham Markle and a few others had presented a memorial asking for relief in proportion to their losses.



Success seemed well assured, but violent opposition came from New England which had suffered much heavier losses, due to the embargo on trade by both the United States and Great Britain. So bitter was the feeling that at one time there

was a threat of all the New England states seceding from the Union and seeking protection from the Crown. This bitterness existed for all of the latter part of the Jefferson administration and James Madison, secretary of state at the time, reported very fully from documents and his own memory of the situation. It is certain that when Madison became president, he aided these ex-soldiers in every possible way. In the final days of his administration through 1816, they to some extent overrode the New England congressmen. It was a better victory, though, when the final act gave them only a shred of what they might have had. Even at this remote day we can see how ably they presented their project. Therefore, we present the original appeal to Congress.

Report Of Debates.

Unfortunately, research in the Archives, in the Clerk's records, and in the Congressional Library has not brought to light this actual appeal with its long list of signatures. However, frequent mention of some of these men is to be found in the reports of the debates on the floor in both houses. The following appeared in the Niles Weekly Register of January 13, 1816:

"To the honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress now assembled.

"The memorial of Abraham Markle, Gideon Frisbie, and their associates, respectively sheweth—

"That your memorialists, at the commencement of the late War between the United States and Great Britain, were inhabitants of Upper Canada, in the British Dominion, whither they had previously migrated from the United States. That at an early period of the contest they were called upon to take arms against their former countrymen and brethren, while they continued to enjoy the protection of, and to acknowledge allegiance to the government of Great Britain. That their early prejudice—their native feelings and affection for the soil and the clime that gave them birth, finally determined them to dissolve their connection with their adopted government. That inspired by this determination, General Hull's proclamation was the welcome signal for some, and the subsequent invasion by General Dearborn for others, of your memorialists to join the American standard.

Cost of Loyalty.

That is consequence of this their devotion to the cause of the United States, their families, which were left in the enemy's territory, were long exposed to the most humiliating privations and distresses, and were finally driven out of the province. That the property of your memorialists were confiscated by the British government, leaving them destitute of all support but that which they derive from their pay in the service of the United States, and some of your memorialists possessed large and ample estates, with all the means of enjoyment that could render life happy and desirable. That the termination of the war threw them out of service and employment, many of them being entirely destitute of the means of subsistence, save their industry and enterprise. That since the termination of the war they have had to and still have to encounter many embarrassments arising out of the peculiarity of their situation—a situation more easily felt than described.

Appeal To Congress.

"In this state of things, what remains for your memorialists, but to throw themselves upon the justice and magnanimity of the United States, in Congress just assembled? This they determined to do, in full confidence that their claims are too just to be rejected and that they will find an advocate in the breast of every member especially when the inducements held out to your memorialists by the proclamation of General Hull are recollected—and how powerfully such inducements were calculated to seize upon the feelings of native Americans, who though they had changed their government, could not for that reason stifle the voice of nature, and steel their hearts to their ties of consanguinity, and the irresistible impulse which love of country never fails to produce.

"Your memorialists pray, therefore, that in consideration of their suffering and services in your cause, the necessary evidence of which will be laid before your honorable body, that your honorable body would grant them a tract of land, in the Indiana territory lately purchased of the Indians by General Harrison, on the part of the United States, on which to settle for the remainder of their lives the grant to be to each applicant in proportion of his losses.

"Your memorialists are aware that with superficial observers, their conduct in abandoning their adopted for their native country, in the late contest may wear the appearance in bad faith but from every age, both in ancient and

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

modern history, examples may be derived to sanction their preference. And without aiming to bias the decisions of the representatives of a free and independent people; they felt emboldened to say, that if the loyalists in the American Revolution were munificently rewarded by the Crown of Great Britain for aiding a wicked attempt to enslave their native country your memorialists may well claim remuneration from that country for attempting, at the sacrifice of all their property and enjoyments in a foreign land, to extend the empire of its free and benevolent institutions, and promote its prosperity and glory."

Passed By Congress.

An act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian Volunteers.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

"That all such persons as have been citizens of the United States anterior to the late war, and were at its commencement inhabitants of the province of Canada, and who during the said war joined the armies of the United States as Volunteers, and were slain, died in service, or continued therein, till honorably discharged, shall be entitled to the following quantities of land respectively, viz:

"Each colonel—nine hundred and sixty acres; each major—eight hundred acres; each captain, six hundred and forty acres; each subaltern officer—four hundred and eighty acres; each non-commissioned officer or private—three hundred and twenty acres; the bounties aforesaid shall extend to medical and other staffs who shall rank according to their pay.

First Land Grants.

"And it shall be lawful for the said persons to locate their lands in quarter sections upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States within the Indiana territory which shall have been surveyed prior to such location with the exception of salt springs and lead mines therein, and the quantities of land adjacent there to which may be reserved for the use of the same, by the President of the United States, and the section 16 in every township to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of the public schools which locations shall be in subject to such regulations as to priority of choice and the manner of location as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the Secretary of the Department of War shall from time to time, under such rules and regulations as to evidence as the President of the United States shall prescribe, issue to every person coming within the description aforesaid, a warrant for such quantity of land as he may be entitled to by virtue of the aforesaid provision; and in the case of the death of any such person, then such warrant shall be issued to his widow, or if no widow, to his child or children.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that the Treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay to each of the persons aforesaid, three months additional pay, according to the rank they respectively held in the army of the United States during the late war."

First Terre Haute Lots Went to Soldiers of 1812 War

*Canadian
Volunteers*
By A. R. Markle.

The proprietors of the Town of Terre Haute invested their money in a townsite through no patriotic ardor, but as a part of a giant real estate corporation and they did very well for themselves.

Other people were actuated by the same motive and among them was Joseph Kitchel, who was so determined to get possession of the land lying between Hulman and Locust streets, with the river on the west and the present Seventh street on the east, that in the competitive bidding he ran the price up to more than \$36 an acre.

His rivals in the bidding were five men, only one of whom knew anything of the desirability of that tract of land. This man was Abraham Markle, who a year previous in company with a group, had visited this part of the territory and selected as his choice much of the best land. They accompanied him from New York and later were to become owners of much of the land, as Canadian Volunteers.

A few of this group had joined with Markle in a petition to Congress, the following February, asking for grants of land in Indiana territory, to recompense them for the loss of their properties in Canada and for their services as Volunteers in the War of 1812.

All of these men had been citizens of the United States and had gone over to Canada, attracted by cheap land and the mild climate.

In response to their petition Congress passed an act on March 5, 1816, granting them land in proportion to their rank in the army. The highest officer in the Canadian Volunteers who survived the war, was Major Markle, who was awarded 800 acres. The proclamation of the president, dated May 1, 1816, allowed these claimants to choose their land on the first Monday in June. Another proclamation on the same day threw open the land to purchasers on the second Monday in September.

The First Entries.

On the 3rd day of June, Major Markle appeared in the land office where he presented Land Warrant No. 1, on the back of which he listed the lands which he had selected. These were the half-section of land located on Otter Creek, where he soon erected his mill. The balance of his grant, 480 acres, he tried unsuccessfully to surrender for the fractional section on which was located Fort Harrison.

The registrar of the office refused this request on the grounds that these entries should be on quarter sections or multiples thereof. Under this condition Markle endorsed his warrant, claiming the land which lies between Seventh and Thirteenth streets and from Maple avenue, a mile and a half north.

Major John T. Chunn, commander of the Fort at the time, entered a vigorous refusal to this claim and much correspondence and bitter feeling finally led to Chunn issuing a challenge to Markle to fight a duel to decide the question.

The matter then went to the Circuit Court, where an indictment was made against the challenger and his representative, Captain Cass, but the whole matter was settled with the assistance of the Masonic order, to which these men belonged. In 1817 an appeal to President Monroe resulted in the land office issuing patents for the land in question.

The Proprietors.

As the date set for the sale drew near, Markle associated himself with Hyacinth Lasselle, an inkeeper at Vincennes, Jonathan Lindley, of Orange county, and the brothers Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, merchants of Louisville who had a branch store in Vincennes. This group finally permitted Kitchel to complete his purchase on an agreement, with these five men who employed him as their agent, to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property, 13 tracts in all, as they, or any three of them might direct.

The agreement was drawn up and signed, a plat of the proposed town was filed with the Knox county recorder and advertisements of the sale were placed in the Western Sun of Vincennes, the Louisville Correspondent and Liberty Hall of Cincinnati.

The sale took place October 30 and 31 of 1816 and sales amounting to \$21,000 were bid in.

The Survey of the Town.

The deputy surveyor for the government was William Harris, who must have started his work soon after the confirmation of the treaty with the Indians. However, his work was interrupted during the Indian troubles, that preceded the War of 1812, for the final work was concluded in 1815.

The proprietors selected this man as a competent engineer, who was well acquainted with the land and he proceeded to lay out the land covered by the plat, which had been filed in Vincennes. This consisted of the land between Swan and Eagle streets, the present Fifth street, and Water street on the west, 35 blocks in all. An entire block in the middle of the tract bore on the plat an unmistakable likeness of the Courthouse. At the northwest corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, a tract equal to two lots, or one-fourth of the block, bore the letter C, which designated as the site for a church and at the southwest corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets another double-size lot was marked S for seminary. All the rest of the tract was cut up into lots, eight to the block, all of which faced east or west, except those on Wabash and Ohio streets, which faced the courthouse.

Some of the Sales.

There seems to be no record of the order in which the sales were made, but it is reasonable to suppose that the auctioneer would have started with Lot 1 at the northwest corner of Fifth and Swan streets and run straight through the west side of Fifth street to Eagle, where No. 25 was located. Then starting with Lot 29 at the

southeast corner of Fourth and Eagle, the numbers ran down to No. 56 at the northeast corner of Fourth and Swan streets. Across Fourth street at the northwest corner of Fourth and Swan, was Lot No. 57. No. 60 was at the southwest corner of Fourth and Poplar. Then came the lot reserved for a church and Nos. 61 and 62 reached Walnut street. Then came in order 12 lots which reached to the southwest corner of Fourth and Cherry streets, Lot 74. In the next block there were but two lots, because of the seminary reservation and the next block included No. 80 at the southwest corner of Fourth and Eagle streets. With No. 81 at the southeast corner of Third and Eagle, the numbers ran straight through to Lot No. 108 on the northeast corner of Third and Swan streets. Then came the lots on the west side of Third street, running in order to No. 118 in the south half of the block, between Walnut and Ohio streets.

Then in order that the lots on Ohio might face the courthouse square, Lot 119 was at the southwest corner of Third and Ohio streets and No. 120 laid west of it. Then at the northwest corner of Third and Wabash were Lot Nos. 121 and 122, which also faced the public square. Then continuing north, Lot 132 was at the southwest corner of Third and Eagle streets. It should have been noted earlier, but what we call Third street was originally called Market street and only years later did it take the name of Third street.

Beginning on Second street the numbers ran south from No. 133 at the southeast corner of Second and Eagle streets to No. 142, in the north half of the block between Cherry and Wabash, where Nos. 143 and 144 faced the public square, as did Nos. 145 and 146 at Second and Ohio. This ran south to No. 156 at the northeast corner of Second and Swan. Across the street the entire seven blocks included the numbers from No. 157 to 184. Then on First street the numbers ran south from No. 185, at the southeast corner of Second and Eagle, to No. 212, at the northeast corner of First and Swan. On the west side of Second street lay the lots beginning with No. 213 and running north to Lot 240. On Water street running south on the east side of the street were 28 lots ending with No. 268. This was the original town of Terre Haute. Using the standard methods of real estate operators, the proprietors reserved for future sales each alternate lot and offered for sale 134 lots.

Among the Purchasers.

In alphabetical order Jerathmel B. Borland purchased four lots, one of which is Lot No. 29 at the southeast corner of Fourth and Eagle, for which he agreed to pay \$79. Mark Barnet also purchased three lots, one of which, No. 67, is now known as "The Old Corner" at Fourth and Ohio, for which he bid \$155.

Michel Bruelet bid \$137 for Lot No. 231, which is now a part of the Bauermeister Warehouse. The Bullitt brothers bought Lot Nos. 201 and 229, the former being now occupied by the City Bus Lines. For this they bid \$295.

Menaseth Brown bid \$70 for Lot 33, which lies at the southeast corner of Fourth and Mulberry. This is now occupied by an automobile repair shop.

David Carter bid \$92 for Lot 60, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Poplar, which is now an automobile sales agency. He also bid \$71 for Lot 135.

Phineas M. Cooper bid \$56 for Lot No. 239 which is the second lot south of Eagle on the west side of Second street.

Eleazer Carter bid \$130 for Lot No. 115 and \$93 for Lot No. 191.

Robert Carr purchased Lot 169 for \$305. This is the northwest corner of Second and Ohio streets, later owned by Chauncey Rose, whose building was demolished for the present City Hall.

Samuel Colman purchased Lot No. 203 for \$166, which is now part of the City Bus Lines property.

James Cunningham bid \$133 for Lot 189 and \$106 for Lot No. 87, which is the southeast corner of Third and Cherry streets.

John M. Coleman bid \$228 for Lot No. 95; \$212 for Lot No. 101; \$125 for Lot No. 199; \$292 for Lot No. 249; \$126 for Lot No. 255.

William Congleton purchased Lot No. 177, at the northwest corner of Second and Cherry streets, and is now the property of the Eastern Motor Express, Inc.

John Dunn bid \$109 for Lot No. 81; \$80 for Lot No. 83; \$112 for Lot No. 129; \$106 for Lot No. 21.

John Dickson purchased Lot No. 251 for \$200.

Thomas Emerson bid \$137 for Lot No. 142, which is the present site of the Indois Hotel.

Nancy Early purchased Lot No. 167 for \$206.

Gabriel T. Floyd bid \$61 for Lot No. 4, which is the southwest corner of Fifth and Poplar streets. He also bid \$200 for Lot No. 205; \$115 for Lot No. 216; \$125 for Lot No. 217.

H. Redford bid \$207 for Lot No. 197, on which he erected Terre Haute's first tavern known as the "Eagle & Lion."

William Haggatt bid \$70 for Lot No. 15, which is now the back part of Pentecost & Craft. He also bid \$75 for Lot No. 53; \$330 for Lot No. 97; \$100 for Lot No. 127; \$161 for Lot No. 233; \$207 for Lot No. 253.

John Hamilton bid \$71 for Lot No. 131; \$100 for Lot No. 133; \$356 for Lot No. 265. Robert Harrison bid \$132 for Lot No. 77. David Harber bid \$100 for Lot No. 65.

John Hollowell bid \$123 for Lot No. 45, which is now a filling station at the southeast corner of Fourth and Ohio streets.

Christopher Harrison purchased Lot No. 9 for the sum of \$110, which is the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut, where once stood the Old Brick School and was later a Catholic parochial school. It was located next door to St. Joseph's Church. He also bid \$150 for Lot No. 195.

Canadian Volunteers

Filing Case No. 1

INDIANA ROOM Canadian Volunteers
Excerpts from
Niles Register and other sources

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS

**Excerpts from
Niles Register and other Sources**

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS

By A.R. MARKLE.

The subject of my paper raises two questions - what had they to do with Indiana history and who were they - and it seems fit, in answer to these to begin my story in the middle and work both ways. And, if in its telling, I seem to stress too highly the words and acts of one man and he my ancestor, I can only say that it is from his works and deeds, his correspondence, his contemporaries and his descendants, that I get what I have of early Indiana and if he seems prominent in the tale, his justification is that of Aeneas before the queen, "all of which I saw and part of which I was."

On the morning of the third of June, 1816, there appeared at the Land Office in Vincennes a party of travelers who presented to John Badellot, agent for the sale of lands in the Harrison Purchase, Land Warrants under the Act of March 5, 1816, numbered one, two, three, five, six, seven and eight calling for twenty eight hundred and eighty acres which they located and entered, all of it within the present limits of Vigo County and part of it within the present boundaries of Terre Haute.

Inquiry developed that Major Abraham Markle, the holder of warrant number one, had visited the territory the preceding summer and selected the lands that appealed to him for himself and the party, following a plan to secure these lands for settlement for himself and others similarly situated.

Born in Ulster County, New York, in 1770, Abraham Markle had passed his boyhood almost in sight and sound of the tide of battle that flowed up and down the Hudson Valley and may well have seen the smoke and known the refugees from the burning of Kingston.

At least two of his father's brothers were on the losing side and at the close of the war, stripped of all their property that they could not carry with them, gone with the Tories to that land still loyal to the King, Canada.

The plight of the Loyalists, as they styled themselves, was a sorry one and their appeals to the King that they had served at such a cost to themselves brought about the grants of land to the United Empire Loyalists in upper Canada at the head of Lake Ontario and the foot of Erie, later extending through almost to Huron.

To the average Loyalist, however, a grant of land, no matter how fertile or of what promise, was but a hope deferred and some of them starved to death, some wandered back to civilization as represented by Montreal and Quebec and others only held their own until the arrival, fifteen years or so later, of another tide of emigration from that source of so many pioneer enterprises, the Rondout Valley Dutch.

With this flow came Markle by way of the Niagara river and we have his certificate from Masonic Lodge No. Four of Upper Canada, dated May 16, 1794, and later a deed in his favor for one hundred fifteen acres in Onondaga County, New York, for which he had paid Peter Hennepaugh three hundred twenty five pounds, lawful money of the state of New York. By 1803, he was again in Canada, buying in October of that year lot number forty one in the second concession of Ancaster for four hundred pounds; in May, 1806, lot forty two for two hundred sixty two pounds, ten shillings; two hundred acres more in Middlesex for one hundred pounds in 1809, in April of the same year another one hundred acres in Ancaster for one hundred thirty seven pounds ten shillings and in February 1812 another two hundred acres in Ancaster cost him a like amount, bringing his holdings at the outbreak of the war to eleven hundred acres for which he had paid over one thousand pounds in addition to which he owned an interest in mills, distilleries and a tavern or two.

At this time he must have been of some prominence for witness the following, his commission in the provincial parliament:

"This Indenture made the eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twelve and in the Fifty second year

of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third by the Grace of God of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith--between James Durand Esquire, Officer for the Township of Slatflat Ancaster, Barton, Hanford, & Co. in the Province of Upper Canada on the one part and William Biggar, Israel Doddy, and David Kern on the other part, Witnesseth that in pursuance of His Majesty's writ bearing teste the thirteenth of May at York in the Province aforesaid, after Proclamation thereof made on the twenty eighth day of May, according to the tenor of the said writ, we William Biggar, Israel Doddy and David Kern Freeholders of the said Township of Saltflat, Ancaster, Barton, Hanford & Co. in full court have chosen Abraham Markle, Esquire, to be Member and Representative to serve for the said Township of Saltflat, Ancaster, Barton, Hanford &c. in the Assembly to be held the thirtieth of June at York in the Province aforesaid and by these presents have given and do hereby give unto the said Abraham Markle Esquire full and sufficient power for himself and the Commonalty of the said Township of Saltflat, Ancaster, Barton, Hanford &c. to do and consent to those things which then and there by the favour of God shall happen to be ordained by the Common Council of the said Province.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

James Durand

Witness
Ezra Barnum
David Kribs

William Biggar

Israel Dowdy

David Kern

For nearly nine years he had lived among these people, many of them had known him longer, some of them relatives of earlier days, at least one uncle had served in the Assembly and in those days of upstanding, outspoken opinions, everyone must have nown his political views, talk of

war with the United States was in the air, (war was declared by the United States the following day) so we may well believe he fairly represented the views of his district.

Sir John G. Bourinot says in his history, "Canada 1760-1900" "In the western part of the province there was an American element composed of people who had been brought into the country by the liberal grants of land made to settlers, and who were not animated by the high sentiments of the Loyalists of 1783 and succeeding years. These people, for some years previous to 1812, were misled by political demagogues like Wilcox and Marcle, both of whom deserted to the enemy soon after the outbreak of the war."

Kingsfords "History of Canada" says Joseph Willcocks had been sheriff of York, had been "removed as a turbulent Irishman," a "general and notorious bad character." He had started in August of 1807, "The Upper Canada Guardian or Freedman's Journal," the second paper in the province; had been member from the west riding of York, first riding of Lincoln and County of Haldimand; took his seat January 29, 1808, was tried for libel February 20, and in jail till March 16, which would mark him as a man of strong convictions. However, he was still a member when Markle came into the session in 1812 and they must have found much in common in their opinions of the Crown.

Markle's first session met June 30, and must have adjourned shortly for they sat again in special session from July 27 to August 5, and at this session Willcocks must have offended those in high authority for September 4 he was indicted for sedition. Indictment did not mean conviction however, and in many other like instances, juries of the neighbors would not find guilt in the expression of opinions so like their own.

Finally, John Beverly Robinson, Acting Attorney General, wrote to General de Rottenberg, recommending that the sheriff do his duty in app-

reholding persons released from gaol after arrest for sedition, and thought that when acts admitting of legal proff had been committed, the offenders should be charged and detained until the assizes.

E. A. Cruikshank in his "Study of Dis-affection in Upper Canada in 1812-1815" says - "No record of the names or number of persons thus arrested and removed to Lower Canada has been found, but it is known that one of them was Abraham Markle, a resident of Ancaster and a member of the Assembly who was suspected of giving information to the enemy of the defenceless situation of the depot at Burlington Heights in the latter part of July." Later he says-"Of the two members of the Legislative Assembly referred to as having deserted to the enemy, one was Joseph Willcocks, representing the first riding of the County of Lincoln and the other was Abraham Markle, the member for the west riding of York and the townships of Ancaster and Saltfleet. Benajah Mallory, who had represented Norfolk, Oxford and Middlesex from 1804 to 1808 and Oxford and Middlesex from 1808 to 1812 and owned a considerable tract of land in the Township of Burford, had also joined the enemy and was rewarded by a commission as Major in the corps of Canadian Volunteers commanded by Willcocks, in which Markle became a Captain."

Also he says- "By the end of August, Joseph Willcocks had succeeded in enlisting one hundred twenty men in the Corps known as the Canadian Volunteers, which during the next two months formed part of the American Garrison of Fort George and was engaged in several affairs between the outposts. "This number was increased by the arrival from Grand River of Mallory, who was made second in command with the rank of Major.

In December, 1813, the British forces captured a party at Long Point and the following July executed eight of them, seven others being relieved according to Kingsford, while Cruikshank says Stephen Hartwell escaped during the night of July 31. As this was eleven days after the execution of his comrades, it may be that he considered the reprieve only

temporary at best.

Francis Brown, a deserter from Fort George, reported that the corps consisted of "one hundred thirty men who wore a white cockade and a green ribbon around the hat." General McClure reported to the Secretary of War December 10, "a scouting party of Colonel Willcocks volunteers came in contact with the enemy's advance at Twelve Mile Creek and lost four prisoners and one killed. One of the former was given up to the savages." Again on the twelfth he reports the corps reduced to about sixty men, two having been killed and several taken prisoners on the evacuation of Fort George.

In the spring of 1814, shortly after Mr. Robert Nichols had introduced resolutions in the Assembly to declare vacant the seats of Markle and Willcocks, Markle, then a Captain, accompanied by Oliver Grace, another refugee and a former partner of his in several enterprises, was sent to Erie with a small force and from there to Dover, where, Gruikshank says-"he had the satisfaction of witnessing the destruction by fires of the mills and dwellings of several militia officers and other active loyalists." Nichol's loss on this occasion was five thousand pounds.

In a letter from Sinclaire to the Secretary of the Navy, he reported information from Markle of a force of a thousand men, half of them sailors and mechanics with a number of pieces of cannon, moving to the west by Lake Simcoe, apparently with the purpose of building up a naval force.

Willcocks was killed at Fort Erie, September 4, 1814 and was succeeded by Markle who had meantime become a Major and who was mentioned in despatches for gallant conduct in the sortie of September 17, when William Biggar, another refugee who acted as orderly for General Porter, was dangerously wounded.

Shortly after came the close of the war and peace found the state of these refugees worse if possible than war. Homeless, their families in some cases still in Canada, their property confiscated they were in dire need of some assistance.

Most of them gathered in middle western New York, from which had come many of the members of detachments with whom they had fought and served on the Niagara front. Markle had lived in this neighborhood at one time and had many friends who were anxious to see him and his followers provided for by the United States. One of these was Colonel Caleb Hopkins late of the second infantry, another Joseph Richardson and with the latter he visited the Indiana territory in the summer of 1815.

Governor Brown had written the Secretary of war under date of March 9, 1815, recommending something be done for Markle and reciting his losses and situation but as the letter is among the papers of the writer, it is probable that it was not presented.

Following the return of Markle and Richardson to New York, the former had prepared proofs of his losses for presentation to Congress and affidavits of George Jones, William Biggar and Eleazar Dagget put his holdings at above eleven hundred acres and valued at nearly Twenty seven thousand dollars. Armed with these statements and accompanied by Gideon Frisbee, William Biggar and Eliakim Crosby, Markle proceeded to Washington and we find in Niles Register under date of January 20, 1816 the following:

"The honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The memorial of Abraham Markle, Gideon Frisbee and their associates respectively sheweth--

That your memorialists, at the commencement of the late war between the United States and Great Britain, were inhabitants of Upper Canada in the British Dominions, whither they had previously migrated from the United States. That at an early period of the contest they were called upon to take up arms against their former countrymen and brethren, who composed the army of the United States:

That this call they were bound to obey, while they continued to enjoy the protection of, and to acknowledge allegiance to the government of Great Britain:

That their early prejudice--their native feelings and affections for the soil and the clime that gave them birth, finally determined them to dissolve their connection with their adopted government:

That inspired by this determination, General Hull's proclamation was the welcome signal for some, and the subsequent invasion by General Dearborn for others of your memorialists to join the American Standard:

That in consequence of this their devotion to the cause of the United States, their families, which were left in the enemy's territory, were long exposed to the most humiliating privations and distresses, and were finally driven out of the Province:

That the property of your memorialists was confiscated by the British Government, leaving them destitute of all support but that which they derived from their pay in the service of the United States; and some of your memorialists possessed large and ample estates, with all the means of enjoyment that could render life happy and desirable.

That the termination of the war threw them out of service and employment, many of them being entirely destitute of the means of subsistence, save their industry and enterprise:

That since the termination of the war, they have had and still have to encounter many embarrassments arising out of the peculiarity of their situation--a situation more easily felt than described.

In this state of things, what remains for your memorialists but to throw themselves upon the justice and magnanimity of the United States, in Congress assembled?

This they have determined to do; in full confidence that their claims are too just to be rejected; and that they will find an advocate in the breast of every member; especially when the inducements held out to your memorialists by the proclamation of General Hull are recollected--and how powerfully such inducements were calculated to seize upon the feelings of native Americans, who though they had changed their government, could not

for that reason stifle the voice of nature, and steel their hearts to their ties of consanguinity and the irresistible impulse which the love of country never fails to produce.

Your memorialists pray, therefore, that in consideration of their sufferings and services in your cause, the necessary evidence of which will be laid before your honorable body, that your honorable body would grant them a tract of land, in the Indiana territory, lately purchased of the Indians, by general Harrison, on the part of the United States, on which to settle for the remainder of their lives; the grant to be to each applicant in proportion to his losses.

Your memorialists are aware that with superficial observers, their conduct in abandoning their adopted for their native country, in the late contest, may wear the appearance of bad faith. But from every age, both in ancient and modern history, examples may be derived to sanction their preference; and without aiming to bias the decision of the representatives of a free and independent people, they feel emboldened to say, that if the loyalists in the American Revolution were munificently rewarded by the Crown of Great Britain, for aiding a wicked attempt to enslave their native country; your memorialists may well claim remuneration from that country for attempting, at the sacrifice of all their property and enjoyments in a foreign land, to extend the empire of its free and benevolent institutions, and promote its prosperity and glory."

The memorial was referred to a committee and on January 24, Mr. Throop of the committee reported a bill for their relief. February 6, the bill came up for action and Messrs. Clay, Wright, Cuthbert and Robinson spoke in its favor and were opposed by Hurlburt, Grosvenor, Hopkinson and Webster. Nothing decisive was done and when it again reached the floor on the twelfth, the house went into committee of the whole with Mr. Condit in the chair.

Several papers were read respecting the merits and services of the

petitioners, among them a very strong testimony from General Peter B. Porter, late a member of the house. Under date of the 17th, Niles Register said-"this bill gave rise to a rather animated debate, in which the claim of the petitioners to indemnity or compensation was sustained by Mr. Throop, Mr. Yates, Mr. Wright, Mr. Gold and Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; and opposed by Messrs. Hurlburt, Webster and Brooks.

This case has been fully presented to our readers in the shape of the petition of the committee on behalf of these sufferers. Their claim is precisely of a character, as the reporter understands it, with that for which ample provision was made at the close of the Revolutionary war. They were natives of this country and, on the breaking out of the war, preferred ranging themselves under the banners of their native country, than that to which, for purposes of business, they had assumed a temporary allegiance.

The opponents of the bill (which proposes to compensate the claimants losses by donations of land) oppose it as rewarding treachery, as poisoning the fountains of morality, and use these general expressions of dislike, and even detestation, which such a bill is likely to call forth from those who view it in so odious a light.

The bill was not decided upon, and on motion of Mr. Johnson, laid on the table."

On the nineteenth, the house again went into committee of the whole on the bill, for several amendments were offered and rejected when: "Mr. Barbour proposed, by way of amendment, an entire substitute for the bill, the object of which was to allow to the volunteers in question, a bounty in land, in proportion to the rank they held in our service, instead of graduating the bounty by the amount of their losses in Canada.

Which, after debate, was agreed to, ayes 77, nays 49. Finally the committee proceeded to fill the blanks in the bill (to apportion the bounty) after which the committee rose, reported the bill to the house, and the house adjourned.

On Tuesday the twentieth, the house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, being the amendments of the committee to the bill. The amendments reported by the committee of the whole house, as already stated, changed the original principle of the bill from compensation in proportion to the loss of property in Canada, to remuneration according to rank in our service, agreeably to the following scale: Colonels 960 acres, major 800 acres, captain 640 acres, subaltern 480 acres and non commissioned officers and privates 320 acres each. Which after a great many motions and speeches was substantially agreed to by a large majority, and the bill ordered for a third reading.

On the following day the engrossed bill was read the third time and put on its passage. Mr. Williams stated his reasons for voting against an indiscriminate bounty for our disbanded officers and why he should likewise oppose this bill. Mr. Alexander heartily approved the object of the bill but was insuperably opposed to the form it now took and Mr. Gaston made a few remarks on the impropriety of opposing a measure because it did not exactly coincide with all our views after which the question was taken on its passage and decided in the affirmative by yeas 89, nays 54.

In the Senate the bill was read a third time March 1, and passed and went onto the president, who approved it March 5.

As finally passed the bill defined the Canadian Volunteers as those citizens of the United States who at the outbreak of the war were inhabitants of Canada and during the war joined the forces of the United States as volunteers, were slain, died in service or continued therein until discharged and that they should be entitled to the bounties in hand according to their rank in the service. It provided that they should locate their claims on the lands that had been surveyed but not appropriated in Indiana territory, excepting lead and salt mines and section sixteen in each township, which was reserved for schools and that the locations were to be by quarter sections.

Provision was made that the Secretary of War should issue warrants under such regulations as to evidence as the president should prescribe and in case of the death of any person the warrant should issue to his widow or children.

On the first of May, president Madison issued his proclamation opening the lands for location on the first Monday in June.

Meantime, Markle and his friends had returned to New York and in February crossed the mountains to Olean Point on the Allegheney from where they embarked in March, with their families, for the far west, by way of the rivers.

Joseph Richardson left the party at Ripley, Ohio, returned to Ontario County, where he secured the claims of more volunteers took them to Washington for the warrants and followed to Indiana. In the whole matter he and Markle were assisted by a friend, Col. Caleb Hopkins, who furnished the necessary funds for their expenses while Markle and Richardson secured the claims, proved them and procured the warrants and with Markle located them in Indiana.

In this manner over twenty thousand acres were taken before the opening of the lands for sale on the second Monday in September and the Western Sun at Vincennes, in its account of the sales says—"Nine hundred and seven tracts were sold at an average price of \$3.00 an acre.----We can not at this time refrain from adding, that in addition to the above sales the Canadian Refugees have located not less than 23040 acres, which might have been fairly estimated at \$6.00 an acre because of their preemption and would have brought into the United States Treasury \$138,240.00 but which was estimated to them at \$2.00 an acre, equal to \$46,080.00---and admitting the whole number entitled to be included in the above estimate, the government have clearly lost by that act, \$92,160.00."

Ninety five of the warrants had been issued before the sale took place, forty five more were issued the following year, twenty nine more in 1818 and five followed in the next thirty six years.

Not all of these were located, some lapsed, some were held up for fraud or improper evidence and some of them bear no names on the records of the Land Office at Washington for some reason.

Few of the original claimants became settlers, the large majority assigned their claims for cash in hand or other considerations, but Peter Garber, with his sixteen year old bride walked from New York to locate his warrant and become the defendant in the first divorce case in Vigo and Markle, Crosby, Aspinwall, Daggett, two Jacksons, two sons of Markle, two Seeleys and John Pittinger became settlers of record in the first year.

The act proved that warrants should be located by quarter sections and it was at once discovered that the most desirable land was, by the meanderings of the Wabash river, included in so-called fractional sections and two of these at the land sale were bid up to \$32.13 an acre for East Fractional twenty one and \$16.00 an acre for East Fractional twenty eight in town twelve, range nine, these being the area from Locust to Hulman Streets and west of Seventh Street in the present city of Terre Haute, where within two weeks a town was laid out, a month later lots sold to the value of Twenty one thousand dollars by the proprietors of the town of Terre Haute, Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, Jonathan Lindley, Abraham Markle and Hyacinth Lasselle, one of whom again was a Canadian Volunteer.

Paper read at the History Conference at Indianapolis.

Canadian Volunteers, on motion of Mr. Jennings, a committee was appointed to inquire concerning the acts granting bounties in land to the----- p.1361. A bill from the House of Representatives granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain, read p. 145 read a second time, and referred p. 145 reported without amendment p. 161 ordered to a third reading p. 163 read a third time & passed p. 165 a bill from the House of Representatives, supplementary to the last, read p. 326 reported without amendment p. 335 read a third time, and passed p. 349. Taken from Annals of The Congress of The United States 1815-1816 14th Congress 1st Session.

Canadian Volunteers

Canadian Volunteers, on motion of Mr. Brooks, a committee was appointed to inquire whether any amendments are necessary in the act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain p. 253. A bill to amend the said act & etc., read twice p. 463 Ordered to a third reading p. 1024 read a third time, and passed p. 1025. House Proceedings pp. 1010-1014. Taken from Annals of The Congress of The United States 1816-1817 14th Congress- Second Session.

Canadian Refugees, a bill for relief of certain, twice read, & etc. p. 744.

Reported without amendment p. 1030. Read a third time, and passed p. 1048. Taken from Annals of The Congress of The United States 1815-1816 14th Congress 1st Session.

Canadian Refugees report on the petition of certain, read
p. 477. Taken from Annals of The Congress of U. S. 1816-
1817 14th Congress - Second Session.

1.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States, in Congress assembled.

The memorial of Abraham Markle, Gideon Frisbie, and their associates,*
respectively sheweth--

That your memorialists, at the commencement of the late war between the United States and Great Britain, were inhabitants of Upper Canada, in the British dominions, whither they had previously migrated from the United States. That at an early period of the contest they were called upon to take up arms against their former countrymen and brethren, who composed the army of the United States: That this call they were bound to obey, while they continued to enjoy the protection of, and to acknowledge allegiance to the government of Great Britain: That their early prejudice---their native feelings and affections for the soil and the clime that gave them birth, finally determined them to dissolve their connection with their adopted government: That inspired by this determination, general Hull's proclamation was the welcome signal for some, and the subsequent invasion by general Dearborn for others, of your memorialists to join the American standard: That in consequence of this their devotion to the cause of the United States, their families, which were left in the enemy's territory, were long exposed to the most humiliating privations and distresses, and were finally driven out of the province: That the property of your memorialists were confiscated by the British government, leaving them destitute of all support but that which they derived from their pay in the service of the United States; and some of your memorialists possessed large and ample estates, with all the means of enjoyment that could render life happy and desirable: That the termination of the war threw them out of service and employment, many of them being entirely destitute of the means of subsistence, save their industry and enterprise: That since the termination of the war, they have had and still have to encounter many embarrassments arising out of the peculiarity of their situation--a situation more easily felt than described.

In this state of things, what remains for your memorialists, but to throw themselves upon the justice and magnanimity of the United States, in congress assembled? This they have determined to do; in full confidence that their claims are too just to be rejected; and that they will find an advocate in the breast of every member; especially when the inducements held out to your memorialists by th proclamation of general Hull are recollected--

The "Canadian volunteers," headed by the gallant col. Wilcocks, who was killed in one of our battles on the Niagara, in all of which he and his hardy band participated to the very cannon's mouth. We trust that the representatives of a grateful people will reward their valor, and indemnify their sufferings, as far as in the power lies.

*This paragraph should follow memorial
and be marked "EDITOR".*

and how powerfully such inducements were calculated to seize upon the feelings of native Americans, who, though they had changed their government, could not for that reason stifle the voice of nature, and steel their hearts to their ties of consanguinity, and the irresistible impulse which the love of country never fails to produce.

Your memorialists pray, therefore, that in consideration of their suffering and services in your cause, the necessary evidence of which will be laid before your honorable body, that your honorable body would grant them a tract of land, in the Indiana territory, lately purchased of the Indians by general Harrison, on the part of the United States, on which to settle for the remainder of their lives; the grant to be to each applicant in proportion to his losses.

Your memorialists are aware that with superficial observers, their conduct in abandoning their adopted for their native country, in the late contest, may wear the appearance of bad faith. But from every age, both in ancient and modern history, examples may be derived to sanction their preference: And without aiming to bias the decision of the representatives of a free and independent people, they feel emboldened to say, that if the loyalists in the American revolution were munificently rewarded by the crown of Great Britain, for aiding a wicked attempt to enslave their native country; your memorialists may well claim remuneration from that country for attempting, at the sacrifice of all their property and enjoyments in a foreign land, to extend the empire of its free and benevolent institutions, and promote its prosperity and glory.

The above was copied from "Niles Weekly Register- Vol. 9, pp. 357-358." Jan. 1816

3

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24. MR. THROOP, from the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of Abraham Markle and Gideon Frisbie, and their associates, reported a bill for the relief of certain Canadian refugees, who joined the American army during the late war with Great Britain; which was twice read and committed.

The above was taken from "Niles' Weekly Register- Vol. 9, pp. 379-380." Jan. 24, 1816

Congress

Canadian volunteers. The bill to compensate certain Canadian volunteers, by a bounty in land, according to their rank, was passed--yeas 89, nays 54. Yeas and nays hereafter.

The above was taken from "Niles' Weekly Register--Saturday, February 24, 1816, Vol. 9, p. 452."

The house then went again into committee on the bill for the relief of the Canadian volunteers- several amendments were offered and

Mr. Barbour proposed, by way of amendment, an entire substitute to the bill, the object of which was, to allow to the volunteers in question, a bounty in land, in proportion to the rank they held in our service, instead of graduating the bounty by the amount of their losses in Canada.

Which after debate, was agreed to- ayes 77, noes 49. Finally, the committee proceeded to fill the planks in the bill, (to apportion the bounty:) after which the committee rose, reported the bill to the house, and the house adjourned.

(Taken from Niles Register Vol. 10 page 14 col. 2 par. 8)

Mar 2, 1816

5

The engrossed bill to compensate certain Canadian volunteers was read the third time and put on its passage.

Mr. Williams stated succinctly why he had voted against an indiscriminate bounty to our own disbanded officers, and why he should likewise oppose the present bill.

Mr. Alexander stated why he should give a reluctant vote against a bill whose object he so heartily approved; but his objection were insuperable to the shape it had now assumed.

Mr. Gaston made a few remarks on the impropriety of opposing a measure because it did not exactly coincide with all our views; after which the question was taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows--

yeas-- Messrs Adgate, Archer, Barbour, Bassett, Bennett, Betts, Birdsall, Blount, Brooks, Brown, Bryan, Burnside, Cady, Calhoun, Chappell, Citty, Clarke, N. C. Clark Ky. Clendennin, Comstock, Condict, Crawford, Creighton, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Darlington, Desha, Edwards, Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, Gold, Goodwyn, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hahn, Hammond, Heister, Herbert, Hunger, Hungerford, Ingham, Jackson, Jewett, Johnson, Ky. Kent, Kerr, Va. King N.C. Lyle, Maclay, Mayrant, McCoy, McLean, Ky. McLean O. Newton, Ormsby, Parris, Piper, Pleasants, Powell, Robertson, Root, Sargeant, Savage, Sheack, Sharp, Smith, Md. Smith Va. Southard, Sturges, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Townsend, Tucker, Wallace, Ward, N. J. Wendover, Whiteside, Wilde, Wilkin, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, Yates-89.

Nays--Messrs. Alexander, Baer, Baker, Baylies, Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Burwell, Cannon, Champion, Clayton, Cooper, Davenport, Goldsborough, Hale, Hall, Henderson, Hopkinson, Hulbert, King, Ms. Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mason, McKee, Mills, Moseley, Nelson, Ms. Nelson, Va. Noyes, Pickens, Pickering, Pitken, Reed, Rice, Roane, Ruggles, Sheffey, Stanford, Stearns, Strang, Tallmage, Tate, Taul, Thomas, Vose, Ward, Ms. Ward, N. Y. Wheaton, Wilcox, Williams.--54.

(Taken from Nile Register Vol. 10, pp. 14-15) Mar. 2, 1816

6

April 24. The bill, supplementary to the act granting bounties in land to certain Canadian volunteers, passed through a committee of the whole, was read the third time by general consent and passed.

(Taken from Niles Register Vol. 10, p. 177)

The bill from the house of representatives, for granting bounties and extra pay to certain Canadian refugees, was read a third time and passed.

(Taken from Niles Register Vol. 10, p. 29) *Apt. 24, 1816*

7

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
AN ACT granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain
Canadian Volunteers.

BE IT ENACTED IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That all such persons as had been citizens of the United States anterior to the late war, and were at its commencement inhabitants of the province of Canada, and who, during the said war, joined the armies of the United States as volunteers, and were slain, died in service, of continued therein, till honorably discharged, shall be entitled to the following quantities of land respectively, viz: Each colonel nine hundred and sixty acres; each major to eight hundred acres; each captain six hundred and forty acres; each subaltern officer to four hundred and eighty acres; each non-commissioned officer, musician or private to three hundred and twenty acres; and the bounties aforesaid shall extend to the medical and other staff, who shall rank according to their pay. And it shall be lawful for the said persons to locate their claims in quarter sections upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States within the Indiana territory which shall have been surveyed prior to such location, with the exception of salt springs and lead mines therein, and of the quantities of land adjacent thereto which may be reserved for the use of the same, by the president of the United States, and the section No. 16 in every township to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of the public schools; which locations shall be subject to such regulations, as to priority of choice, and the manner of location, as the president of the United States shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the secretary of the department of war for the time being, shall from time to time, under such rules and regulations as to evidence as the president of the United States shall prescribe, issue to every person coming within the description aforesaid, a warrant for such quantity of land as he may be entitled to by virtue of the aforesaid provision; and in case of the death of such person, then such warrant shall be issued to his widow, or if no widow to his child or children.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay to each of the persons aforesaid, three months additional pay, according to the rank they respectively held in the army of the United States during the late war.

H. CLAY
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore

8
(Meigs to Badolett and Gwathmey)

12th March, 1816

Sir,

Enclosed you have a copy of an act of Congress passed the 6th Inst. entitled "An act granting bounties in land, and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers." You will observe that the Secretary of War is to issue warrants in favor of those volunteers; which warrants are to be located in Indiana territory. When the President has determined the mode of ascertaining the priority of location, it shall be communicated to you. After the locations have been made, you will issue certificates to the parties; the form of which shall be sent to you in due time, and mark the locations on your general plat.

I am etc.

Samuel Gwathney Esq.
Regis. L. Office
Jeffersonville.
also
John Badolett Esq.
Regis. L. Office
Vincennes

No. 1

PURSUANT to an Act of Congress passed on the 5th day of March, 1816, entitled "An Act granting Bounties in Land and extra Pay to certain Canadian Volunteers," ABRAHAM MARKLE, who served in quality of MAJOR in the Corps designated by the denomination of CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS, is entitled to eight hundred ----- acres of Land, to be located "in quarter sections, upon any of the unappropriated Lands of the United States, within the Indiana Territory, which shall have been surveyed prior to such location, with the exception of Salt Springs and Lead Mines, therein, and of the quantities of Land adjacent thereto, which may be reserved for the use of the same, by the President of the United States, and the section No. 16, in every township, to be granted to the Inhabitants of such Township, for the use of the Public Schools; which locations shall be subject to such regulations as to priority of choice and the manner of location, as the President of the United States shall prescribe."

Given at the War Office of the United States
this 29th day of April
1816.

Wm. H. Crawford
Secretary of War.

Registered.
Nat. Cutting
Clerk.

June 3, 1816

I locate the following tracts viz.

	NW	qur.	Sec. 31	T. 13	NR 8	W
	SW	qur.	Sec. 31	T. 13	NR 8	W
Ft. Harrison	SW	qur.	Sec. 3	T. 12	NR 9	W
Reserve	NW	qur.	Sec. 10	T. 12	NR 9	W
	SW	qur.	Sec. 10	T. 12	NR 9	W

Abm. Markle

No. 1
Pat Dated
26 Apl 1817
Patent must not issue three tracts
being on the reserve at Fort Harrison
This decision reversed 1st by Secy. of Treasury 25 Apl 1817

Land Office at Vincennes
April 7, 1816

Sir:

The expression locate made use of in the Act relative to the Canadian Volunteers may possibly be susceptible of two interpretations. Does it mean purchase, or select or in other words, does the law intend to place the persons alluded (to) in the act, upon the same footing with other purchasers except as to the mode of payment (which in the one case is made in money and might in the other be made in warrants from the War office) or to give them the exclusive privilege of making their choice previous to the public sales and to sweep the bast of the lands without competition?

This question excites both interest and discontent in this district, and however clear of ambiguity the term used in the Act may appear in this office, the necessity of the point being settled for the sake of uniformity is sufficiently obvious.

Another question, though of minor importance, presents itself. The Registrar is by law entitled to a commission of one percent on monies received, in the case under view no money will be actually paid, and the law alluded to, is silent about the commission, is that officer entitled or not to the customary compensation in the present case and can the act be understood to mean that the burthen of his labour shall be encreased and its reward be lessened?

Your decision on these points is respectfully solicited.

I am Respectfully

Sir

Your most obedt Sert

John Badolett

Josiah Meigs Esq.
Comr. Genl. Land Office

10
(Meigs to Badolett)

Gen'l Land Office
3rd May 1816

Sir

In reply to your letter of 7th Inst. the Canadian Volunteers may under the act of 7th Ult. select any lands in the Indiana Territory, not excepted in the said Act. I as you say, sweep the best lands without any competition.

It will not be necessary for you to enter their lands in your books in the manner you do lands that are sold, it will be sufficient to insert on the map, upon each tract located, the name of the warrantee or his representative, and to keep a register of the warrants, their assignments & locations. The warrants must be surrendered at the time of location, the signature of the Secretary of War must be cancelled, by cutting it, the location must be endorsed on the back of the warrants & signed by the warrantee or his legal representative, who should also sign the location in your register of locations.

You will transmit the Warrants, with the assignments and powers of Attorney (when there are any) to this office, patents will then issue & be sent to your office for the parties. You will receive herewith a proclamation of the President of the U. States, prescribing the time, & mode of locating the Warrants; those that do not appear on the day appointed may be located afterwards, & if two or more are presented for location at the same time, the priority may be determined by lot. I have directed that the proclamation shall be published forthwith, in all the news-papers which publish the Laws of the United States.

A reasonable compensation will doubtless be allowed for your services in relation to those warrants.

I am &c

John Badollet Esqr.
Registr. Land Office
Vincennes

*Letter referred to above
as 7th inst (Apr. 7) will
be page 9*

11

A Proclamation
By The President of The United States

Whereas by the act entitled "An act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers," passed the 5th March, 1816, it was enacted that the locations of the land warrants of the said volunteers should "be subject to such regulations, as to priority of choice and manner of location as the president of the United States shall direct."

Wherefore, I James Madison, president of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act before recited, do hereby make known, that the land warrants of the said Canadian volunteers may be located agreeably to the said act, at the land offices at Vincennes, or Jeffersonville, in the Indiana territory, on the first Monday in June next, with the registers of the said land offices; that the warrantees may, in person or by their attorneys, or other legal representatives, in the presence of the register and receiver of the said land district, draw lots for the priority of location, and that, should any of the warrants not appear for location on that day, they may be located afterwards, according to their priority of presentation: the locations in the district of Vincennes to be made at Vincennes, and the locations in the district of Jeffersonville to be made at Jeffersonville.

Given under my hand the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

James Madison

By the president,
Josiah Meigs
Commissioner of the general land office

Taken from Niles Register Vol. 10, p. 208.

Chunn to Crawford May 26, 1816

Fort Harrison 26th May 1816

The Honble William H. Crawford

In addressing myself directly to your department I consider the short time remaining to act on a subject of importance and the consequences that might result from a want of timely information. This fort is advantageously situated on the Wabash only eighteen miles from the present boundary, has been lately rebuilt and is now in a complete state of defense with excellent buildings and accomodations for two companies on the best Scite for a garrison within our line. The sale of the public land I am informed will take place in September & should the president withhold instructions this fraction of land will unquestionably be sold it affords the most desirable situation for a town in this part of the country and will be sought after by speculations for that purpose, but the object of this is to apprise you that in as much as this post may remain indispensable for some years hence and the fraction of land on which is placed will increase in value beyond all comparison the president will by instructing the register & receiver who superintends the sales act in his wisdom he may think proper _____ Sir very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant
John T. Chunn

B. Major Comm.
Ft. Harrison

(Crawford to Madison)

War Department

Sir

The enclosed letter is respectfully submitted for your decision. I do not know the extent of the fraction upon which the fort stands, but as the land will rapidly increase in value, it will be better to reserve too much rather than too little. I would therefore recommend that the whole fraction be reserved for military purposes, and so much of any adjoining fraction or quarter section as may be necessary to prevent the erection of houses so near the fort as to afford shelter to an enemy or compel the command ^{to} and destroy the houses in case of an attack.

If the fort is built near the center of the fraction no additional reservation will be necessary

I have the honor to be

(Markle to Meigs)

Vincennes
June 3, 1816

Sir,

I have this day presented my warrants for location^s at the land office in this place. And altho I have made some locations yet I have been prevented from locating on any land that touches the river in consequence of the fractions on which the commissioner will not allow me to locate. Speculative opinions have operated against me and altho the land grants any lands in the territory not otherwise appropriated, to the Canadians except Salt Springs, lead mines and the lands adjacent thereto for the use thereof. And Sec. No. 16 in every township. And you instructions say the Canadians have a right to locate on any land not excepted in the act. I offered to put two quarter sections on the fractions on which fort Harrison stands which contains only 192 acres and 9 perches ~~and~~ receipt for two quarter sec. all in vain. I have located the land adjacent to the fractions. And have reserved warrants to locate the same which I might at this time locate on valuable land. My friends from New York as well as Canada are disappointed as those from New York should have built immediately. My object was to have a town the people of this place ~~approve~~ it. I beg your interference and hope if you deem it proper you will instruct the commissioner to allow me to locate at Fort Harrison or Terhout in order that myself and friends may have some place of deposit on the river. will you do me the honor and let me hear from you on the subject, I have the honor to be your obedient and humble servant.

Abm. Markle

Honble Josiah Meigs

(Badolett to Meigs)

Land Office at Vincennes
June 5, 1816

Sir

Your letter enclosing the proclamation of the President relative to the Canadian Volunteers, has been received.

On the first Monday of the present month, Mr. Abraham Markle appeared in this office and to my great surprise declared his intentions of locating some warrants on fractions. Finding that your letter contained nothing peculiarly relative to the proper construction of the act of Congress "granting Bounties in land and extra pay to Canadian volunteers." I was under the necessity of deciding myself on the reasonableness of the applicants pretensions and after mature reflections I was induced by the following considerations to reject his claim.

Congress by the use of the words Quarter Sections appears to have intended the exclusions of fractions, the contents of which are in the platts transmitted to this office, expressed by one single number although one or more entire quarters may be found therein, and it is impossible to know the value of the residue, if one or more quarters were disposed of.

By an act of Congress approved February 20, 1812 (which I sought for in vain in this place) a right of preemption was granted to certain settlers on the lands of the United States in the districts west of this, which act, if I mistake not, limits those rights to quarter sections. The question then arose, whether settlers on fractions were entitled to the benefit of the said act, and was submitted to your predecessor by the Receiver and Register of Shawneetown District. His answer which not being within my reach, I cannot literally quote but to which I beg leave to refer you, was in the negative, and the impression is strong on my mind, that he considered fractions, as the property of the United States of a peculiar nature, under the special directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, who has the classing of them and no act of Congress affecting the Lands of the United States, could possibly reach them unless they were expressly (?) named therein etc. This doctrine laid down by Mr. Tiffin appears to me perfectly applicable to the case under consideration.

Some quarters contain less, some more than 160 acres the quantity to which the warrantee is entitled being defined can the Register legally prevent the location of such quarters as containing more or less than the quantity of 160 acres would, when added together fall short of or exceed the pre (?) cise number mentioned in the warrant.

Can the Tract whereon is situated a military post located or sold? The above is respectfully
be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

John Badollet

(Meigs to Chunn)

General Land Office
18th June, 1816

Sir

The register and receiver of Vincennes have been directed to reserve from the Public Sales the tract of land on which Fort Harrison stands and so much of any adjacent tracts as you may point out. Should you wish to reserve only a part of some adjoining tract, in addition to that on which the Fort stands, it will be necessary to survey and make the part you wish to reserve and this must be done by a person appointed by the Surveyor Gen'l. Mr. Tiffin, at Chillicothe, to whom you will be pleased to apply. You will please to give timely notice to Mr. Badolett, Register at Vincennes, what quantity you wish to have reserved.

I am

Major J. T. Chunn
Commandt.
Fort Harrison
Indiana Territory

17

(Meigs office to Dallas)
June 20, 1816

General Land Office
June 20th June 1816

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a letter from the Register of the land office at Vincennes, & one from Abraham Markle, one of the Canadian Volunteers relative to the location of the Land Warrants of the said Volunteers. The words of the act granting lands to those volunteers (passed 6th March 1816) section 1st. And it shall be lawful for the said persons to locate their claims in quarter sections seems to preclude them from locating on fractions, further, the quantity of land granted to each grade of Volunteers is one or more quarter sections.

The words of the act (Section 1st) upon any unappropriated lands of the U. S. in the Indiana Territory will I presume, preclude them from locating adjacent to Fort Harrison, the Site of the Fort and some land around it must have been appropriated, though not through this office, for military purposes & on the 17th Inst. by your orders the register was directed to reserve from sale the tract on which the fort stands and any adjacent Tracts which the commandant might point out.

The commissioner being absent, I wait your instructions for the Register on this subject.

I have & etc.

Hon. A. J. Dallas
Sec. of the Treasury

(Meigs to Badollet & Markle)

22d June, 1816

Sir,

Your letter of 5th June, and one from Mr. Markle dated 3rd June, have been laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, who has decided "that the locations proposed by Mr. Markle cannot be permitted," that the instructions must be enforced. Enclosed you have a letter to Mr. Markle which you will be pleased to seal & deliver to him.

I am etc.

John Badollet Esq.
Register Vincennes

22d June, 1816

Sir,

In the absence of the Comm^d I laid your letter of 3rd Inst., before the secretary of the Treasury, who has decided that the location proposed by you cannot be permitted.

I am etc.

Mr. Ab^m Markle
Vincennes

(Meigs to Badolett)

18th June 1816

Sirs

The secretary of the Treasury directs that the tract of land upon which Fort Harrison is erected, and so much of adjacent tracts as the officer commanding there may point out, shall be reserved from the public sales for Military purposes. The Fort appears by the returns of the surveyor Gen'l to stand upon the east fraction of section No. 4 of Township No. 12 in range 9 west. You therefore will reserve it and any part of adjacent fractions which the commanding officer may point out; he will be requested to give you timely notice.

I am
sirs & etc.

John Badollet } Esqrs.
Nat'l Ewing }
Vincennes

(Meigs to Crawford)

18th June, 1816

Sir

By an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Register and Receiver at Vincennes have been directed to reserve from sale the fractional section on which Fort Harrison stands & any adjacent lands which Major Chunn may point out as necessary, for military purposes.

I have & etc.

Hon. Wm. Crawford
Secretary of War

(Chunn to Badolett)

(Copy of a letter from Major J. T. Chunn to John Badolett
Esqr.)

Fort Harrison 15th July 1816

Dear Sir

I yesterday received a communication from the Government in answer to a letter of mine some time ago authorizing me to have the fraction of land on which the fort is situated reserved, and as much more as I may deem proper for the use of the Garison that is in quarter sections 1/2 sections or fractions or parts of either. I am authorized to apply to the surveyor Genl. to have it run out and a copy of the platt of the land transmitted to the Genl. Government as soon as practicable. I presume you have been apprized by the Government of my instructions. My object is to take a quarter across the river that contains the bed of stone, coal, and a sufficient quantity up and down the river and thru fields in front of the fort what number of acres it will contain. I cannot yet inform you I intend staking of it out and getting Mr. Colman with his company to make a rough calcalation untill the surveyor Genl. can have it done as my instructions is unlimited and it is the wish of the President that an ample rather than a restricted quantity should be reserved. I shall make a reservation of Terre Heau and immediately write on to the Government to have a town laid off either on this or the fraction at Terre Haute, it will no doubt bring the Government at least ten times the amount that the fraction will sell for at the sales & defeat the plans of the specalators you shall in a short time hear further from me.--in haste & with much respect believe me your friend & obt. Svt.

Col. Jno. Badolett
Vincennes

J. T. Chunn
Major Comng.
Ft. Harrison

True copy John Badollet

(Copy of a Letter from Maj. J. T. Chunn
(to Col. John Badollett)

Fort Harrison
22d July, 1816

Dear Sir,

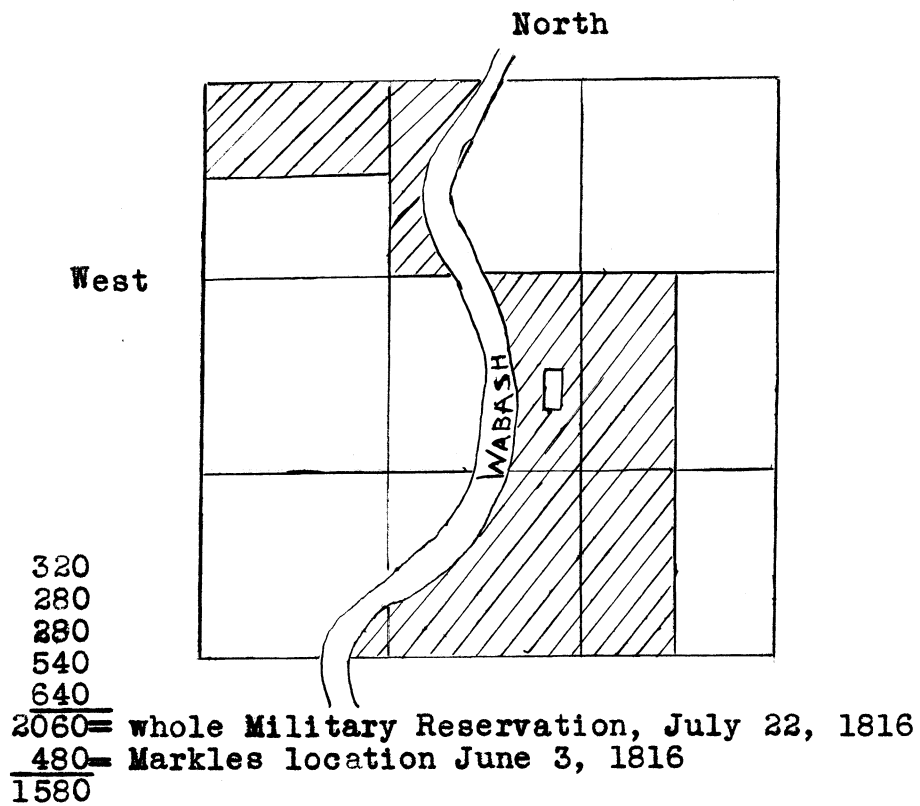
I enclose you a rough map of the Land for the reserve at Fort Harrison as follows (Viz.) fraction No. 4 on which the Fort stands. fraction No. 9 adjoining No. 4 the West 1/2 of Section (3) all in Range 9 Township 12 also fraction No. 33 across the River, and the North of 1/2 of Section 32 in Range 9 and Township 13. Major Markle has located three quarters Sections, two quarters in section 10 and 1-4 in Section 3 being part of my reserve this Land that Major has located has been appropriated and was at the time for the use of the garrison which I am determined to contend for and hold he ought to be perfectly satisfied knowing the generosity of the government towards him. I should be glad you would let him lift his warrants if he is willing and place them on some other land he is of opinion he can hold the land, and my opinion is perfectly the reverse of his as soon as I hear from Mr. Tiffin I will have the Survey made and send you a Platt, will all the calculations the reserve will I think contain about 18 acres.

In haste I am sir yours respectfully,

Signed J. T. Chunn
M. Comm.

True Copy John Badollett

Plat of Markle Entries
adjoining Ft. Harrison



The reservation for Fort Washington
A Cimimate, was 14 acres

(Markle to Meigs) July 30, 1816
(Meigs replies Aug. 15, 1816)

Vincennes July 30th 1816

Sir

I have made three locations near fort Harrison on the first Monday in June. Since which period the commanding officer at fort Harrison has thought proper to say that those three quarter sec. must be reserved. I replied that I had made my locations by Virtue of a warrant from the secretary of War and agreeable to a special act of Congress for that purpose and that my warrant was cancelled and put agreeable to your instructions and that was I inclined to do so I could not alter my locations. My locations have no timber left on them worth anything but have large corn field & some fences. And had I supposed them to have been of any use for the safty of fort Harrison I should not have located them or had I even been apprised that the government wished to reserve them I would not have meddled with them. I hope the reserve of fort Harrison will be small as it will be a serious injury to one of the best settlement in the state if the government wishes to have those three quarter secs of Mine near fort Harrison as a reserve for the garrison being the s.w. corner of No. 3 s.w & n.w. corners of No. 10, I shall have no objection to take in lieu thereof fraction No. 21 called Terhout, which contains only 416 acres 4 perches on conditions that I be furnished with a warrant to locate before the sales in Sept. this fraction is the only land I would be willing to change my locations for I do not think the reserve of my three quarter sec. necessary the Tendency of a Reserve at fort Harrison. Will have will be to encourage a hord of drunken(*) Indians always in the center of one of the finest settlements in the state. My only reasons for offering to exchange my locations for Terhout fraction No. 21 is that I wish to encourage rather than obstruct the views of the general government pleas to Honor me with your answer as I am left in suspence in making arrangments with the men who have improvements on my locations I have Honor to be your obedient Humble sert.

Abm. Markle

Hon'ble Josiah Meigs

(Chunn to Gardiner Aug. 4, 1816)
 (Meigs replies Aug. 27, 1816)

Fort Harrison 4th August 1816

Sir

The instructions from the gen'l land office of the 18th June has been duly rec'd and attended to two quarter sections that is in front of the fort which is part of my selections for the reserve and which had been appropriated for the use of the fort. Major Markle one of the Canadian refugees for the purpose of speculation pretends to say he has located two quarter sections and if he has made a location. I conceive from the presidents Proclamation that it is illegal but I do not believe he had warrants to cover the two quarters, & what warrants he brought on with him were laid on mill seats &c. He has agents out purchasing up warrants. He further pretends to say he will not lift them unless he can place them on a fraction called Terra Heau a very valuable fraction which I am confident will be bid up at the sales to at least fifty dollars per acre, & I do conceive from the generosity of the government towards him he ought to be perfectly satisfied, I have marked out the reserve and as soon as it can be surveyed agreeable to instructions a plat will be forwarded on I have done the best in selecting the reserve, & when this fort is given up the reserve will be of immense value to the goverment & I am in hopes if Markle has laid warrants on the two quarter sections in front of the fort that you will not issue a patent for the land and I shall contind with, him to the last for the Goverment unless otherwise ordered the loss of them two qrs. would lessen the (value of the reserve immensley.) I have the Honor to be your obt. Humble Servant in Haste.

John T. Chunn
 B. Major Commg

(Endorsement on back of above)

F. Harrison 4 Aug.
 1816
 Major Chunn de
 location of Major
 Markle
 Ans'd 27 Augt.

Mr. John Gardinior
 Chief Clerk in
 the Genral land office
 Washington City

(Copy of letter Chunn to Badollet)

Fort Harrison
6th Aug. 1816

Dear Sir

I wish you to inform me by the next express, whether Major Markle had warrants to cover the land which he says he has located in front of the Fort or not as it contains a part of my reserve, which I considered appropriated for the use of the Government before his warrants were laid. I am well informed that when he came on he had only three warrants, and two of them were on Mill Seats, and the others on the big field, six miles from the Fort the reserve I shall contend for to the last, whether he has warrants laid on any part or not. I will this day write to the commissioner of the General land office on the subject, which will prevent him obtaining a patent and the ground that he wishes to hold. I shall take possession of and publish it in garrison orders, and then I will try the strength of instructions, proclamation rights and etc. in haste I am your friend.

J. T. Chunn
Major Commanding

True copy John Badollet R. L. O.

(Meigs to Markle)

General Land Office

August 15, 1816

Major Abm. Markle

Vincennes

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 30th ^{ult^o} ~~ult^o~~, I have to observe that the Canadian Volunteers were authorized to locate on unappropriated land. Fort Harrison and the lands around it were appropriated for military purposes, the Register was ignorant of the fact and permitted you to locate in that vicinity, he will allow you to change your locations of the warrants you have thus erroneously located. But the law requires the locations to be made in quarter sections, consequently you cannot have fraction twenty one.

I am & etc.

(Meigs to Badollet)

15th August, 1816

John Badollet Esq.

Register Vincennes

Sir

Enclosed you have an open letter to Major Markle, relative to his locations on lands appropriated for Military purposes. You will read the letter, deliver it to him, & permit him to change his locations.

I am & etc.

(Eliakine Crosby to Meigs)

Cincinnati 20th Augt. 1816

Sir

I had the honor this morning of presenting your letter to Mr. Henry who with the most cordial friendship took a deep interest in my cause: he informed me of two or three valuable fractions one being on Eel River and covering an excellent mile seat but that the officers of the Land office at Vincennes had hitherto refused our locations to be laid on fractions though marked as sections.

Suffer me therefor to appeal to you as the head of that department and if consistent with official duty to give such directions as an esquitable and just. The fraction on Eel River would be desirable to me as I left a valuable set of mills while in the service of the U. States but if inconsistent with either the law or the intention of the Heads of Department I submit with cheerfulness to my fate. Excuse, Sir, this hasty scrawl and trespass on your time and may I request a note directed to me at Vincennes informing me if I have been too abrupt in my request and every apology in my favor shall be honorably made by. Sir ~~now~~ obliged and

your much

Very Humble Servt.

E.(~~liakine~~) Crosby

I will not hesitate to say that were I suffered to locate such fractions as I might choose I will by a fraction in that case in lieu of a full section, or four quarters, though it may not be the quantity of land.

E. C.

Cincinnati
21 august 1816

The Honbl. Josiah Meggs
Comss. Genl. Land Office
Washington City

(Meigs to Chunn)

27th August, 1816

Sir,

Your letter of 4th Inst. to the Chief Clerk has been received, patents will not issue on any locations made on lands reserved for military purposes. The Register of the land office at Vincennes & Major Markle have been informed.

I am etc.

Major Chunn
Fort Harrison

(Chunn to Meigs)

Fort Harrison 18th Setpr. 1816

Sirs

By the last mail I wrote you respecting this reserve and have since learned that Major Markle the Canadian Refugee has wrote. On that I had made false statements if such is the fact. I deny it most positively and prove it by the first characters in this country if it is required I can refer them to you but think its unnecessary for it is a Speculative scheme in him to rob the government after their generosity towards him. I consider him with all other refugees beneath my level. I feel it my duty to let the government know his proceedings and prevent them from being cheated by him. I don't know that he has wrote on to that effect. Only from information & if it is the case that you may be aware of such villiny & he even treatened to bring suit for three quarter sections on the reserve in the supreme court of the united States. If that is the case judge yourself of the value of the land. In haste I am respectfully your obt. servant.

John T. Chunn
Major Commg.

Josiah Meigs Esqr.
Washington

(Badolett to Meigs No. 1, 1816)
(Meigs replies Nov. 20, 1816)

November 1, 1816

Sir,

After the fortieth day since the purchase, an application has been made by Abraham Markle to locate certain quarters sold during the public sales. I refused compliance with his request untill your decision in the following points is known.

The act of Congress granting bounties in lands etc. to Canadian volunteers, allows them to locate their warrants on any unappropriated lands of the United States etc., can Tracts on the 41st day be properly called unappropriated, when in fact they appear only reversible, but not actually reverted untill the end of the ninetieth day. _____ can tracts which may have been sold for a higher price than two dollars and may eventually be paid for, be (in case the preceding query is decided in the affirmative) seized on by the location of such a warrant? _____ will it make no difference, if the warrantee is himself the defaulter and applies for tracts that he may have himself bought at a high price during the public sales thus keeping off fair purchasers and taking advantage of his own wrong? Your early attention to this subject is respectfully solicited.

Every diligence is used in preparing the returns for transmission.

I am with respect Sir
Your most obedient servant

John Badollet

Josiah Meigs Esq.
Com'r. Gen'l. Land Office

(20th Nov. 1816)

John Badollet Esq.
Register Vincennes

Sir

In reply to your letter of 1st. Inst. I do not consider lands that were sold at the public Sales open for location by Canadian Volunteers, until ninety days have expired; the purchasers having that time to complete the payment of the 1st. instalment, unless after the expiration of 40 days other persons should apply to purchase; the original purchasers knew they were liable to forfeit their deposits at the expiration of 40 days if other persons applied for the Lands, & it would be unjust to produce a forfeiture of their deposits by means of which they were not aware, to wit, by permitting Canadian Volunteers to locate before the full period of indulgence had expired. I am anxious to bring your returns for September, into the statement annually laid before Congress.

I am & etc.

If a warrantee is a defaulter as a purchaser, he may not avail himself of his own default for every Citizen has a right to apply for lands previously purchased if the original purchaser fails to pay the 1st Instalment in 40 days.

34
Meigs to Badolett Dec. 21, 1816
(Badolett replies Jan. 16, 1817)

Dec. 31, 1816

John Badollet Esq.
Register
Vincennes

Sir

Micah Wilder a Canadian Volunteer gave a power of attorney to John Kelly dated 20th June 1816, to obtain a warrant to locate it. Kelly has produced a receipt dated May 24, 1816 for \$600 paid by him to Wilder, and an engagement on the part of Wilder to give Kelly a good title to the warrant. It seems that a warrant has issued in favor of Wilder; and Kelly protests against its being located.

Should application be made to locate the warrant (No. 16) and should the power of Attorney be of date subsequent to Kellys' power of attorney (June 20, 1816) you will not permit it to be located, and state to the applicant the causes of your refusal.

I am & etc.

(Chunn to Acting Secretary of War)

Fort Harrison Jan'y 10th 1816
(1817)

Dear Sir,

Major Markle having left this I presume for Washington City for the purpose of obtaining patents for three quarter sections of land reserved by the orders of the president and presuming that every rascally and improper means will be made use of by him to accomplish his object for the satisfaction of the department & to show the rascality of the man & to prevent any imposition inducing me to inclose to you a certificate of Lambert & Dixon, who were the first settlers at or near fort Harrison & have a perfect knowledge of all orders issued by different officers that Commanded at this post, as I have heretofore given a complete and candid statement I think nothing is necessary more than the inclosed certificate to satisfy the department & prevent him from obtaining a patent for the land, the Honbl Wm. H. Crawford having declined giving him a patent for said land some time ago he has decended to every means beneath the dignity of a gentleman to accomplish his object he first left the U. S. for being a tory which can be proved & have no doubt he will always continau one the military reserve will sell at any time from \$40 to \$50 per acre for further particulars I beg leave to refer you to the first characters in our country.

With much respect your most obt. Humble Servant

J. T. Chunn
B. Major Comm.

War Depart.

Feb. 1817

Certificate that the depart. occupied
ground at fort Harrison
before Markle
located

(Endorsed on cover of above)

Ansd. depart.
10 feb. 7

Major Chunn
Done

Honble Wm. H. Crawford
acting Secretary at War
Washington City

Referred to the War
Dept. Will it not
be proper to lodge
with the Commr
of the Genl Land office
W H C

To be enclosed to
The Commissioner
of the general land
office

(Statement of Lambert & Dickson)

Fort Harrison Jan. 10th 1817

We certify that Major Markle called on us to give our depositions respecting three quarter sections of land reserved by the order of the president of the U. L. States and wished us to depose that he Major Markle had laid his warrants on said land prior to the order of I T. Chunn & one of his party offered us the sum of eighty four dollars to affirm that Major Markle had laid his warrants upon the aforesaid land prior to Major Chunns Military order being issued & being the first settlers at Fort Harrison and the contractors agent, we are at all times ready to affirm that Major Zacheriah Taylor & Major Morgan issued a simular order to that of Major Chunn. Appropriating lands for Garrison pourposes and that Major Chunns order was prior to Major Markles locations we were the first settlers at Fort Harrison and lived part of the time in the fort. We made no building nor cut no timber around the fort without leave of the commanding officer, it being held by them as appropriated to Military purposes given under our hands this 10th day of Jany. 1817

Lambert & Dickson

(Chunn to Meigs)

Fort Harrison Jany. 13, 1817

Sir

Having received a final communication from the Honbl. the Secretary of War bearing date of the 13th of October 1816. Stating that the government would not sanction the claims of Major Markle the Canadian refugee to that part of the military reserve that is in contest, and to apprise you more fully of his designs. I must refer you to a certificate inclosed to the Honlb. the acting Secretary at War to show the villianny of the man to accomplish his purposes & to prevent any imputation or reflection being cast upon myself which I believe will be done he has decended to bribery to affect his purposes, he is now on his way to Washington where I presume you will see him. Should he make use of improper statements. I trust it will be communicated to me and if any thing more satisfactory is wanted hereafter it will be immediately forwarded. After Markle recd your letter authorizing him to remove his locations he would not do it when it was in his power to place them on more valuable land, he is largely in the speculation--- and that alone was his object the reserve is now worth from forty to fifty dollars per acre & will in a few years be more valuable. I have no interest in selecting it than that of the government which I consider at all times my duty in haste I am respectfully your obedient Servant

John T. Chunn
Major Commg

(Endorsement on back)

Vincennes Jany. 16
Josiah Meigs Esquire
Commissioner of the general
Land Office
Washington City

13 Jan. 1817
J. T. Chunn Comdt. at
Fort Harrison

Mail

(Badolett to Meigs Jan. 16, 1817)
(Meigs replies Feb. 20, 1817)

Land Office Vincennes
January 16, 1817

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 31st. ulto in answer to which I'll beg leave to observe. That Micah Wilder has assigned his right & title to his bounty to Joseph Richardson by an instrument deposited in this office bearing date June 7, 1816, & that warrant No. 16 granted to the said Wilder~~x~~ was located on the 17th day of July following by the assignee Joseph Richardson atty. in his behalf.

When Mr. Abraham Markle applied for locating a warrant on two tracts bought by himself at the sale, at the expiration of forty days & I refused under the impression that he was not entitled, he chose to appeal from my decision to the head of the land off. depart. & he lodged in my hand a warrant & a written location thereof to be carried into effect after the ninetieth in case your answer should be unfavorable, with a view of securing the priority of presentation. A few days after the ninetieth, an application was made for the purchase of one of the quarters intended to be covered by the warrant of Mr. Markle. I filed the application under its proper date (my book of entries being as yet in arrears) concluding that Mr. Markle by his not appearing virtually abandoned the tract & entirely forgetting in the bustle of a crowded office the warrant & location left by him. On discovering my oversight I informed the Gentleman concerned of the circumstance--- that his entry was void & that he was at liberty to dispose of his receipt towards the purchase of another quarter & recorded Mr. Markle's location. I mention the circumstance because I have no secret in relation to the transactions of this office, no wish to veil any of my steps, still less this involuntary error.

I am very respectfully Sir
Your most obed. Sert.

John Badollet

This letter accidentally
slipt off when the last
packet was made up.

Josiah Meigs Esqr.
Comr. Genl. Land Office

(Chunn to Taylor Jan. 7, 1817)

Fort Harrison 18th Jan'y 1817

Dear Sir

Major Markle left this a few days ago for Washington where you will no doubt see him the object of his business I know not but presume it is to try and get a patent for a part of the military reserve at this post which is in contest between him and government, the Secretary at war having communicated to me that the government were determined not to sanction his claims & knowing he will use every exertion by false certificates & unjust and invodious representations against me. I take the liberty as a friend & a soldier to indeavor to find out his object and prevent him from accomplishing his purposes. I have inclosed to the Secretary a certificate of Messers. Lambert and Dixon wherin one of the party offered them a bribe to give a false certificate respecting the land in contest & observed he had rather than one thousand dollars if they could have obtained their deposition & no doubt they an will try for a further remuneration of lands should anything occur I should be glad you'd take the earliest opportunity to inform me. I have obliged & will do it again if I can find out any conduct improper towards me I am well aware that he will try to do some private injury the war department have been fully informed of the value of the reserve as well as the commissioner of the land office touching the reservation and Major Markles conduct, the whole reservation would sell at lowest calculation for \$40 per acre every thing is going on well here. I have nothing further to regale you with in haste & in the much respect your friend & obedient servant.

John T. Chunn
B. Major Commg

Honble
Walker Taylor

Land Office at Vincennes
January 19, 1817

In a letter from the General Land Office dated May 3, 1816, was transmitted to this office the proclamation of the President of the United States, relative to the Canadian volunteers, in which letter no peculiar reservation from the privilege of locating warrants, was made in addition to those contained in the law itself and no directions were given in relation to the tract on which Fort Harrison stood.

By the same mail in a letter from the office dated May 4, 1816 was received the proclamation of the President, appointing the time for holding the sales of the lands of the United States, wherein the same silence was observed in regard to the said Fort.

On the 3^d day of June 1816 Major Abraham Markle with warrants appeared in this office and offered locations on sundry fractional tracts, one of which, is the one whereon the fort is erected, which I refused, for reasons set forth in a letter to the Com'r of the Gen'l Land Office dated June 5, 1816 and which were approved by letter from the said Com'r dated June 22, 1816. Mr. Markle was however allowed to proceed in his locations of Quarter sections and amongst others he located on the same day three quarters adjacent to the Fractional Section whereon the Fort Harrison stands.

Some time afterwards a letter from the Com'r of the Gen'l Land Office, dated June 18, 1816 was received directing the reservation from the public sales, of the fort Harrison tract and so much of the adjacent tracts as the officer commanding there might point out ~~the~~ said letter concluding with these words. He will be requested to give you timely notice.

In consequence of that notice I presume, Major Chunn wrote me a letter dated July 15, 1816 intimating his intention of making a reservation for the use of the Fort. By a subsequent letter dated July 22, 1816, he designates the tracts he wishes to be reserved and ~~diagram~~ of which was enclosed therein. He wrote to me a third letter dated August 1816. These three letters, form the whole of the communications made to this office by Major Chunn on the subject of those reservations. Copies thereof are here to annexed.

The idea therefore, if by anybody entertained, that the reservation^s were communicated and the boundaries thereof designated to the Register of the Land Office previous to Major Markle's locations is manifestly erroneous.

John Badollet
Register of the Land Office

(Taylor to Meigs)

Washington Feb. 17, 1817

Sir,

At the request of Major Markle I introduced him to you by a letter of this date. He has claims upon a part of the reserve which was made by the office commanding at Fort Harrison, and wished to submit his vouchers to you, to obtain Patents. Previous to the arrival of Major Markle I received the enclosed letter from Major Chunn, which presents his views on the subject. I take the liberty to enclose it, in order that you may have all the evidence before you when you make up an opinion. I fancy there is a personal difference between Markle and Chunn, which will account for some harsh expressions made use of by latter.

I am sir with much respect

Your obedient servant

Waller Taylor

(Meigs to Badolett)

February 20, 1817

John Badollet Esq.
Register Vincennes

Sir,

Your letter of 16th Inst. has been received, a patent was issued to Richardson Assignee of Wilder, a Canadian Volunteer; the transfer upon which a Caveat was entered was _____ of subsequent date and informal.

There has not been any complaint made by the person who wanted the land covered by Markle's Warrant.

I am etc.

(Meigs to Badollet)

March 5, 1817

John Badollet Esq.
Regr. Vincennes

Sir,

Enclosed you have sundry papers relative to a transfer of Warrent No. 130 by John Sagar a Canadian Volunteer, which will enable you to determine who has a legal right to locate the warrant. I also enclose a letter from Rob't. W. Stoddard assignee of said Sagar.

I am etc.

(Meigs to Stoddard)

5th March 1817

Mr. R. W. Stoddard
Geneva, N. York

Sir,

I have sent your letter of 23rd Ulto., the papers it contained, and the papers left by Mr. Law relative to Warrent No. 130, to the Register at Vincennes to enable him to decide who has the legal right to locate the warrant.

I am etc.

(Markle to Monroe)

His Excellency James Monroe, President of the United & etc.

The memorial of Abm. Markle respectfully sheweth: Whereas your memorialist did on the 3rd day of June last locate three quarter sections of land near Fort Harrison by virtue of a warrant granted to him by the Secretary of War under the Act of Congress of the fifth of March 1816. Entitled an act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian Volunteers and whereas a patent hath not esued in consequence of wrong Representations made to government by the commanding officer of the fort to prevent the same, your memorialist therefore hath come to the seat of Government with proper document he hopes from an officer of the government herewith presented to satisfy the government that his locations were fairly & lawfully made without any knowledge or intimation from the commissioner of the general land offer, the commissioner of the land office at Vincennes or the commanding officer of the fort or any other person whatsoever that the government intended to make a reserve of the land which your memorialist hath thus located until long after your memorialist had settled on the land and made considerable improvement afterward, and order arrived dated at Washington the 18th of June 1816 authorizing the commanding officer of the fort to make a reserve he thought proper to take in my locations and has since deprived me of the possession tho in the first place aided me in the improvement, the communications relative to this business I am informed an in the possession of the commissioner of the Genl. land office your memorialist further prays that should he be so fortunate as to satisfy the government that his conduct has been correct in making the location§that your Excellency will please to order the patent to issue for the land specified in his warrant and your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

Abm. Markle

Washington April 23d 1817

Received the patent of which this is
a record.

Abm. Markle

JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America,
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That in pursuance of the act of Congress, passed on
the fifth day of March, 1816, entitled "An Act granting bounties
in land and extra pay to certain CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS," Abraham
Markle late a Major in the corps of Canadian Volunteers, having
deposited in the General Land-Office is a Warrant in favor of
Abraham Markle numbered One THERE IS GRANTED, by the United
States, unto the said Abraham Markle Five certain tracts of land,
viz:

The north west ^{1/4} South of section thirty one of
township west quarters--
thirteen N in range Eight W, the south west
quarter of section three of township twelve N in in the district
range Nine W & the north west & south west of
quarters of section Ten of township Twelve N in Vincennes
range Nine west

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said lands with the appurtenances thereof
unto the said Abraham Markle and to his heirs and assigns forever,

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these letters
to be made PATENT, and the seal of the General
Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the City of Washington,
this twenty sixth day of April in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven-
teen and of the Independence of the United
States of America, the forty- first

BY THE PRESIDENT,

JAMES MONROE

J. Meigs Commissioner of the General Land Office

The north west 1/4
South west quarters of Section thirty one
township thirteen N in range Eight W,
the southwest quarter 1/4 1/4

(Chunn to Meigs)

Fort Harrison
26th July, 1817

Sir

I have to request the favor of you to transmit to me a copy of President Madisons order that is on file in your office prohibiting Major Markle from obtaining patents for three quarter Sections of land in the military reservation at this post. It is all important to me as Major Markle is about instituting suit against me for damages. I am sir respectfully your obedient servant.

John T. Chunn
Brevst Major Commg

Josiah Meigs

(Meigs to Chunn)

(August 15, 1817)

Major J. T. Chunn
Fort Harrison, Inda.

Sir,

I received yesterday your letter dated July 26, 1817. There is not on file in this office any order of President Madison prohibiting Major Markle from obtaining Patents for three quarter Sect's. of land in the Military Reservation at Fort Harrison.

A return made by a military officer of lands reserved for the use of a military post being always subject to the acceptance or rejection or modification of the proper authority, and the return in the Present case having been so modified that patents were ordered to be issued to Major Markle for the lands in question. he is, of course, the rightful owner, Nor as I conceive can the commanding officer be deemed in any respect culpable, if he exercises authority until the decision of the government be made known to him.

I am etc.

(Meigs to Ewing)

(No date but following one of Aug. 15,
1817)

N'l Ewing Esq.
Receiver Vincennes

Sir

Your account of ⁿmovies received during the month of June last has arrived and your letter of 24th Ult. in reply to mine of 25th June your reply is correct my letter was written under an erroneous impressions given by an erroneous report of one of the Clerks.

I am etc.

(Meigs to Crawford Feb. 6, 1818)

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford)
Sec. of the Treasury) Sir

I return the resolution of the Senate dated 3d Inst. & the petition of Robert Sturges; I enclose a copy of a letter from the register of the land office at Vincennes dated 1st Nov. 1816 and my reply to it.

It appears to me that Markle not having his son's warrant (as a Canadian Volunteer) by him and being unable in consequence to locate it previous to the public sales, did at the sales purchase three quarter sections at \$4.50 per acre hoping the warrant would arrive in time to cover the purchase; it did arrive some days afterwards and he applied to the register to accept it in payment, the register refused because if Markle failed to pay the balance of the first instalmt. within forty days, any other person might after that day apply for the land and purchase it at \$4.50. No application was made within ninety days, it then reverted to the U. States, became liable to location with Canadian warrants and agreeably to the register's promise that if it reverted Markles warrant should cover it, the location was made.

On the 3d day Sturges applied for the land press of business consequent to the public sales made the register forget to mark the map with the location of Markle agreeably to the register's promise. If Sturges had applied between the 40th & 90th day he would have got the land and the U. States would have got the \$4.50 per acre, as the case stands, the U. States lose the amount of the purchase money and Sturges perhaps a good bargain. The two other tracts applied for by Markle and afterwards covered by his warrant were not applied for by any other person and a patent has issued in his son's favor for the three tracts.

very respectfully

(Meigs to Badollet and Gwathmey)

Apr. 15, 1818

John Badollet Esq.
Register Vincennes
S. Gwathmey Reg. Jeffersonville

Sirs:

Having had a doubt whether Canadian Volunteers^{are not} precluded
from locating their land warrants, I submitted the question to
the secretary of the Treasury, who has decided that they may be
located at the convenience of the owners.

I am & etc.

(Meigs to Cutting) (Feb. 6, 1819)

Nat. Cutting Esqre.
Dept. of War

Sir:

The enclosed transfer from Paul Cool (a Canadian Volunteer) to John Richardson & from T. Richardson to James Bennett was sent here from the land office at Vincennes. If Cool is entitled to Bounty land you will please do what is needful, or if a warrant has issued you will please say its No.

I am & etc.

Letter 19

(Meigs to Gray)

General Land Office
Feb. 8, 1819

Mr. Samuel Gray
Care of
Conrad Ten Eyck
Detroit

Sir:

I transmit to you (attorney for the Patentees) Patents for certain Canadian Volunteers for lands in the District of Vincennes Viz. assignments of these having been presented since the patents were made out, the patents will be sent to the receiver at Detroit for the purpose of being delivered by him to the proper owners.

Harry Tucker-	for	N.W. 24	In	5	W
Jean B. Trudell-	for	N.E. 25	9n	5	W
Johnson Kilbourne"		N.E. 13	"n	5	W
Charles Pettite-	"	S.W. 19	"n	4	W
Michael Yax	"	N.W. 30	"n	4	W
John White	"	S.W. 30	"n	4	W
Joseph Dulack	"	S.E. 25	"n	5	W
Louis Gavan	"	S.E. 24	"n	5	W
Francoise Gabelle"		N.E. 24	"n	5	W
Louis Gantlette	"	S.W. 24	an	5	W

I am & etc.

Fort Harrison July 15, 1819

Sir

You will pardon me for troubling you as your time is no doubt taken up with matters of the greatest importance. Not having the honor of an acquaintance with the present Secretary of War and have written him this day concerning the fraud which has been committed on the government by the Deputy contractors at Fort Harrison, you will please to give the communication what credit you think it deserves. I have the honor to be your obedient humble servant

Abrm. Markle

Honble. Wm. H. Crofford
Secretary of the Treasury

54
(Meigs to Badollet)

General Land Office
13th Sept., 1819

John Badollet Esq.
Regr.
Vincennes

Sir:

Asa Baton a Canadian Volunteer is waiting here to obtain a patent, he says he located his warrant No. 88, and that he requested you to transmit it to this office. Please forward it pr. next mail.

I am & etc.

55
(Meigs to Badollet)

General Land Office
Sept. 28, 1819

John Badollet Esq.

Regr. Vincennes

Sir

Your returns for the last month and twenty six
final certificates have been received. I wrote to you on the
13th inst. for Asa Batons canadian warrant he is waiting for it.

I am & etc.

(Meigs to Badollet)

(Nov. 10, 1819)

John Badollet
Register
Vincennes

Sir:

Your returns for September twenty seven final certificates, a return of locations made by Canadian Volunteers or their representatives (dated 8th October) and a packet of their warrants have been received.

I am & etc.

(17 November 1819)

List of patents transmitted to the Land Office at Vincennes
in favor of Canadian Volunteers Viz.

To James Swan for S. E. 3 6S 11W	Founded on Warrant	237
Alfred Warner for N. E. 8 5S 11"	"	247 360
Abraham Tourtelott N. W. 20 6N 8W		wt. 114
I. Plough S. Plough & L. Plough S. W. 26 1S 9W		203
J. Gr. Joseph Basinais S.W. 12 12N 10W		152
Joshua Wilder S. E. 10 14 N 10W) N. E. 33 2 " 6")		141

6 patents

J. M.

General Land Office

(Badolett to Meigs Dec. 11, 1819)
(Meigs replies Jan. 14, 1820)

Land Office at
Vincennes
December 11, 1819

Sir,

A question will arise, after the reserved land shall have been offered for sale, whether Canadian Warrants can be allowed to be located thereon, the Act of March 3, 1817 Sec. 2d says that all warrants &c shall be located on such lands, as have been offered at public sale according to law and no other."

Fort Harrison being evacuated, can the Fractional section on which it stands, & the contiguous tracts, which have been reserved for its use, be sold at the next sales?

Your decision on the above questions is respectfully solicited.

In an act of Congress, the title of which I know not, and which from that circumstance I am unable to find, there is a provision made for the grant of a section to every township within the reserved districts in LIEU of the sixteenth, in every case of the same being taken up by locations, without a word, if I recollect well to prescribe when, where, and by whom the selection is to be made. As that object ought to be attended to previous to the public sales, which must soon take place, the necessity of some legislative provision, to supply that omission, is manifest.

Having procured a good instrument at last, I shall be soon able to transmit you regularly, a journal of such meteorological observations as requested by you.

I am very respectfully
Sir

Your most obedient servant

John Badollet

Josiah Meigs Esq'r.
Com'r. Gen'l. L. O.

(Meigs to Badollet)

(not dated but follows one of 19th
January 1820)

John Badollet Esq.

Reg.

Vincennes

Sir:

I reply to your letter of 11th ultimo that the unlocated
wts of Canadian Volunteers may not be located in the reserved
tracts after the public sales have been held the act of 3d
March 1817 says those warrants shall be located "on such land
as have been offered at public sale" not on those that shall
hereafter be offered.

That the land in the reserved tract not having been pre-
pared for sale at the time appointed by the Proclamation, they
must be again advertised, & at the same time the lands formerly
reserved for Fort Harrison will be advertised. When you
receive the surveys advise me thereof of that a proclamation may
be prepared.

The act of 18th March 1818 Sec N 3d provides for the res-
ervation of the usual proportion of lands for the use of schools,
but as it does not prescribe when and by whom the selection
shall be made, you may make the selection, for the approbation
of the Secy of the Treasury, on whom heretofore such selections
have been devolved by law & withhold them from sale until he can
decide.

I am & etc.

Vincennes
May 12th, 1820

Sir,

By reference to a letter addressed from your department to the register of the land office at this place on the subject of locations under the Canadian Warrants I find that by your order no location can be made except by a warrantees application in person. By ~~going~~ to the order the construction contended for in "That no individual can locate except the person to whom the warrant is given" it appears to me that the great object of the law is defeated as not more than one in one hundred of the volunteers will ever apply themselves for a location under these warrants. Many of them are dead and the right which they possessed transferred to their heirs and legal representatives. Many more for a fair and valuable consideration have transferred their rights to others not wishing to incur the expense and trouble of making a location themselves. In all these instances the rights of the individuals claiming under the warrants are completely barred and the heirs and legal representatives of the soldiers and the fair and bona fide purchases prevented from making a location and enjoying the property to which upon every principle of law and justice they are equitably and legally entitled.

That there have been frauds practised under the act allowing lands to the Canadian Volunteers. I have no doubt that the law was an impolitic one. I had little doubt at the passing of it and have less now. But to make an order by which the purchase for a valuable consideration and the heirs and representatives of the deceased soldiers should be prevented from claiming the benefits of the warrant strikes me as a little singular. For as I before observed it is never in the power of the individual claiming a right by transfer to procure the attendance of the individual claiming the right originally at the registers office and by the order from your department he never can locate until he does. The Canadian volunteers are scattered over the Continent and I doubt whether there are ten now to be found within the limits of this district and those which are here are now living upon the land which they themselves have located.

As to the question of fraud I should suppose (as this appears ~~to be~~ by the tenor of your letter to have been the reason which induced you to make the order). That in all cases the register from an inspection of the papers might determine whether or no one had been committed and if any doubt arose delay the location until it was removed.

I have written you upon this subject because I am convinced that you could not have intended that a purchaser for a fair valuable and equivalent consideration paid should be under the necessity of ~~buying~~ ^{paying} the individual from ^{whom} he purchased from the

State of Maine or Georgia to this place in order to make application in person for the right of location and the register Mr. Badollet who up to the present is disposed to confer a favor when not positively prohibited by an order from your department informs me that he shall not without further orders upon the subject permit a location ~~and~~ a warrant unless the warrantee himself applies in propria persona. I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance but knowing you to be a friend of my fathers (Lyman Law Esq. late a member from Connecticut) I have thought proper to address you myself in as much as I am suffering under the rule adopted at the office. Will you have the goodness to write me on the subject addressed to me at this place. With my best wishes for your prosperity.

I subscribe myself

Your obedient and humble servant

John Law

Josiah Meigs Esquire
Commissioner of the Land Office
Washington City
District of Columbia

61.
Vincennes Aug. 7, 1820

Sir:

Your letter enclosing the opinion of the attorney General on the subject of Canadian locations was duly received and I am sorry that an opinion of order of the issuing from the Department should have issued at so late a period as to affect those who are now bona fide holders of such warrants while those who were more fortunate in making a location at an earlier period are now holding the land with the same title. It is well known that most of the Canadian Land Warrants have been located by assignees such I believe is the case with all that Maj. Markle of the Canadian Corps located and the patents have issued in their names a question then might arise and it is one upon which I would thank you for an answer. The Attorney General whose opinions in Literature and Law must be respected by all who have ever read either A man whom the world may admire and esteem both as a scholar and as a lawyer. Whether his character is viewed in the fugitive essays of the Batchelor the splendid Biography of Patrick Henry or the able and eloquent defence of his Country's rights and countrys honor in the prosecution of Burr has given his decided opinion that the "Canadian Warrants" are not assignable or transferable either by the act creating them or by the act taking it in connection with the acts of May 6, 1812 and the act of April 15th 1816 and considering the whole as a part of a system of Legislation on the subject and that a patent cannot issue to the assignee. What right and title then has an assignee who has already located to the tract which he has an an assignee located. For surely if his title was originally bad no order of the department can make it a good one unless by special legislative provision. The patent therefore which has issued to him upon an illegal transfer must be void and if the opinion of the Attorney General is a correct one and I feel no disposition to deny its correctness the patentee has no title for to use his own language. "The warrant was not transferable or assignable and the commissioner could not properly issue a patent to him. Suppose then an individual should apply at the land office of the place to enter a quarter section thus located must he not hold the land if the money is paid even in opposition to the title of the patentee who has obtained the land by a transfer of the land mentioned by the attorney General giving him a patent. I submit these considerations to you sir merely for the purpose of shewing the consequences which may result from the opinion given and if they strike you with the force that they do me the subject is worth the trouble of an investigation. For if suit upon a title of this kind is hereafter instituted must not the individual entering obtain the land from the Patentee who has acquired it by the illegal transfer. Your opinion on the subject will oblige me. I am suffering under the order made by the department and if the Attorney Gen. is correct I cannot but reasonably complain that thousand of acres are now held by a title which the government has once sanctioned. But is which now declared a bad one.

With Sentiments of high respect
I have the honor to be your
obedient Humble Servant

John Law

List of patents transmitted to the Land Office at Vincennes
founded on Warrants of Canadian Volunteers viz.

To James Groceback-----	for	S. W.	36	13	n	10	w	
Isaac Ferris-----	"	N. W.	1	2	s	10	w	
U. Frederick Shenick-----	"	S. W.	23	2	n	7	w	
Jonathan Lindsly-----	"	N. W.	19	2	n	7	w	
James Bennett-----	"	N.E.S.E.						
			14	15	n	10	w	
Evangelist Tromble-----	"	S. W.	29	8	n	9	w	
John Baptiste Cochois-----	"	N. W.	31	16	n	9	w	
Nicholas Chovin-----	"	N. W.	13	14	n	10	w	
James Bennett-----	"	N.W.S.W.						
			11	15	n	10	w	
Lewis Norton-----	"	N. W.	28	12	n	8	w	
Grove Curtis-----	"	N. W.	27	12	n	8	w	
William Hoffman-----	"	N. E.	28	12	n	8	w	
Lewis Leduc-----	"	S. E.	22	14	n	10	w	
John Baptiste Major-----	"	N. E.	5	14	n	9	w	
John Cartwright-----	"	N. E.	14	14	n	10	w	
Joseph Duhrat-----	"	N. E.	13	14	n	10	w	
	{	N. W.	9	12	n	8	w	NW 17-6 s 10w
William Olmsted-----	"	N. E.	9	12	n	8	w	NE 17-6 10
	{	S. W.	9	12	n	8	w	
Peter Allen-----	"	S. E.	9	12	n	8	w	
	{	N. W.	15	6	s	5	w	
Abel Burlingame-----	"	S. W.	35	7	n	5	w	
	{	N. E.	30	7	s	6	w	
Samuel Hartwell-----	"	S. E.	8	8	s	6	w	
	{	S. E.	18	5	n	1	w	
Henry Vairsel-----	"	N. W.	17	5	n	1	w	

21 patents

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS (preliminary list)
Compiled by: Jim Markle

Smead®

No. 2-153L

**HASTINGS, MN
LOS ANGELES-CHICAGO-LOGAN, OH
MCGREGOR, TX-LOCUST GROVE, GA
U.S.A.**

SOLDIERS OF 1812

There was little of consequence that took place in this part of Indiana during the War of 1812 but the after effects had much to do with Vigo County, Indiana.

At the close of the war many former citizens of the United States who had lived in Canada at the outbreak of the war were left in a precarious situation owing to the action of Canada in confiscating the property of those who had fought on this side or who had left Canada during the war without first securing a permit or license to leave.

Seeking some way to again locate themselves on land and to make a fresh start, Major Markle led a party on a tour of the western country in the summer of 1815 and arrived at Fort Harrison. The Harrison Purchase had been surveyed and Major Markle and his party explored this with the hopes of making it their future homes.

Some of the others who took up warrants were Peter and Jacob Lane, Eliza McMillan, the widow of Benjamin McMillan, Abraham McMillan, her son, Robert Huggins, Silas Fosgate and Henry H. Follett.

Also among those who took up land were Nathan Pratt, Mary Stephens, widow of a soldier, Micah Wilder, William Pratt, Sr., William Pratt, Jr. Phineas Stephens, Nathan Jones, Philemon Dean, William Markle, William Jones, Michael Lewis, Orange Dean, Asa Coltrin, Orris Crosby, John Pettinger, Eleakim Crosby, Abraham Harding, Edmund Haymond, Asa Brooks, Martin Daley and Nathan Sherwood.

Dr. Aspinwall, who later acquired the interests of Major Markle in Terre Haute and whose widow married William C. Linton, was among those who were early land owners and, also, Peter Garber, whose wife, Eleanor, was the first woman to secure a divorce from the Circuit Court.

John Gough was not only a holder of a warrant for his service in the War of 1812 but it is believed he was also a soldier of the Revolution.

Curry Marcellus, Samuel Harvey, John White, John Davids, Asa M. Morse, George Jones, Samuel Jackson, Stephen Palton, Ephraim H. Squires, Daniel Oustine were also among those who were rewarded for their services.

John R. Smith, Robert Owen, Elisha Ives, Eilas H. Seeley and Joseph Harris also appear in the list as does Gideon Frisbie, whose name appears in "the partition of Abraham Markle, Gideon Frisbie and others", who appealed to Congress for this gift of land.

Many of those who held warrants disposed of them for a consideration and many others laid them in other counties, some of them adjoining Vigo County.

Many of these men never remained on the land but settled here only long enough to acquire rights that they could sell for money that would take them back to New York or some other eastern state. With public land selling at a minimum of \$2.00 an acre, the land to which they were entitled by their warrant of service was easily converted into a fair amount of money. It is for this that many took their price and returned to what was to them civilization and the comforts of a more settled country.

Donated by Wabash Valley Genealogical Society 3-31-87

3/4/93

In Progress

Use only for
further research
As there has
been NO authenti-
cation

CANADIAN VOLUNTEER LAND ENTRIES

This monograph is designed to begin the process of sorting out the members of the group known as the CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS which fought as a unit of the United States Army during the battles on the Niagara Frontier from 1813 to 1814.

Colonel Wilcocks was killed in the Battle for Fort Erie September 14, 1814. His second in command was Benajah Mallory of whom, at this time, I have no information.

After his escape, Abraham Markle became second in command which supposes the previous death of Mallory. Later research with the U.S. Army or the National Archives may provide us with more information.

In addition, maybe it would benefit us to continue to check land records for warrants of the volunteers probably in the National Archives to try to eliminate land speculators and those pioneers who wanted to move west and had purchased the assignable warrants from the persons to whom they were issued or from their heirs.

Much of this initial speculation is from memory and will have to be checked in Grand Dad's voluminous writings or with the National Archives to determine the accuracy of many suppositions.

Some questions about the rank of William and Abraham Jr., sons of Major Markle must be resolved, though their application for Land Warrants might solve some of those.

A letter dated 17 November 1819 from John Law, a claims agent, to the U.S. Treasury mentions a warrant numbered 360. Does that mean that there were that many Canadian Volunteers, or more, or were these warrants issued based on other laws providing for War of 1812 veterans?

Canadian writings mentions 130 as a number for the volunteers but was that before Major Mallory arrived with his volunteers from the Grand River? Or, was it early in the war and later volunteers swelled the numbers

Does this number include those who left Canada for Michigan or Western Ohio who later joined forces with Hull or Harrison for the invasion of U.C. from Detroit?

For further information contact:

James R. Markle

RR#1 Box 35A

Marshall, IL 62441

217-826-8688 WAR OF 1812 WARRANTS IN HARRISON PURCHASE

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

CANADIAN VOLUNTEER LAND ENTRIES

Colonel Joseph Wilcocks (Who received the grant and monies which should have been 960 acres and 3 mos pay?)

Major Benajah Mallory (Who received the grant of 800 acres and 3 months pay?)

	Desc	Sec	Twp	Range	War#
Captain/Major Abraham Markle 800 a		02	12N	09W	
	NW	31	13N	08W	
	SW	31	13N	08W	
		31	13N	08W	
		03	12N	09W	
		10	12N	09W	
Captain Gideon Frisbee 640 a		08	11N	09W	
		09	11N	09W	
Captain William Markle		34	13N	09W	
		36	14N	09W	
Lieutenant Abraham Markle Jr.		02	11N	09W	
Lieutenant Robert Huggins 480 a		12	12N	09W	
Sargeant					
Corporal					
Allen, Peter		22	12N	09W	
		28	13N	08W	
	SE	09	12N	08W	
	SW	09	12N	08W	
Aspinwall, Eleazar		02	12N	09W	
		13	12N	09W	
		35	12N	09W	
		20	11N	09W	
Baker, Joseph		13	12N	09W	
Barr, Thomas*(Sold Claims of James Taylor and John Barr)		06	12N	09W	
Basinai, J.Gr. Joseph	SW	12	12N	10W	152
Baton, Asa					
Beard, John*					
Bennett, James(Sold claims of Paul Cool	NE	14	15N	10W	
Samuel Wickham	SE	14	15N	10W	
Simeon Harrington	NW	11	15N	10W	
and Gilbert Prentice)	SW	11	15	10W	

CANADIAN VOLUNTEER LAND ENTRIES

Biggar, William

Blackman, Trueman	01	12N	09W
	17	11N	09W

Bradbury, David(Of Sullivan County)	26	10N	08W
	27	10N	08W

Bullit, Cuthbert(and wife Nancy)	01	12N	09W
AND	01	12N	09W
AND	02	12N	09W
AND	24	12N	09W
AND	26	12N	09W
AND	36	12N	09W
Bullit, Thomas(and wife Diana Moore)	01	13N	09W

Burlingame, Abel	NW	15	06S	05W
	SW	35	07N	05W

Burnett, Stephen G.*	09	10N	02W
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Camp, John G.	18	11N	09W
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Cargill, Nathan (Sold 11/28/1820 Ontario Co.	05	12N	09W
	05	13N	09W

Cartwright, John	NE	14	14N	10W
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Chamberlain, Alexander

Chovin, Nicholas	NW	13	14N	10W
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Clarke, Thomas H.*	35	08N	02W
	01	11N	09W
	23	12N	09W
	25	14N	09W
	26	14N	09W

Cochois, John Baptiste	NW	31	16N	09W
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Coleman,(Colman? sic) Isaac*	35	12N	09W
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Cool, Paul	03	15N	10W
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Cook, John*(of Orange County, Indiana)	17	13N	09W
--	----	-----	-----

Cottrin, Asa	22	12N	09W
--------------	----	-----	-----

Crosby, Eliakim	01	13N	09W
	12	14N	09W
	10	10N	10W
	17	11N	09W
	22	12N	09W

CANADIAN VOLUNTEER LAND ENTRIES

Crosby, Eliakim (continued)		17	11N	09W	
		15	12N	09W	
Crosby, Orris		02	01N	09W	
		02	11N	09W	
		35	13N	09W	
		36	13N	09W	
Crosby, VanRenssalaer*		04	14N	09W	
Curtis, Grove	NW	27	12N	08W	
Dackstidder, John		18	11N	09W	
Daggett, Eleazar		08	11N	09W	
		27	09N	01W	
Daley, Martin		01	11N	09W	
		15	12N	09W	
Darroch, Daniel (and Wife Nancy)		19	11N	09W	
Davids, John		35	12N	09W	
		36	12N	09W	
Dicken, Joel (Ivel?)		31	15N	08W	
Dickson, John*		36	14N	12W	
Doty, William (w.Susan both of Porter Co.,NY)	01	15N	10W		
Douglas, Daniel W.*					
Duhrat, Joseph (Durham?)	NE	13	14N	10W	
Dulack, Joseph	SE		09N	05W	
Ferris, Isaac (Farris?)	NW	01	02S	10W	
Follit, Henry H.		22	12N	09W	
Fosgit, Silas		15	12N	09W	
Gantlette, Louis	SW	24	09N	05W	
Garber, Peter		13	12N	09W	
		14	12N	09W	
Gaskill, Daniel		19	14N	06W	
Gavan, Louis	SE	24	09N	05W	
Gobelle, Francoise	NE	24	09N	05W	

CANADIAN VOLUNTEER LAND ENTRIES

Gough, John		11	12N	09W
		12	12N	09W
Grace, Oliver*(W. Sarah R.)		10	15N	10W
		15	15N	10W
Gray, John		06	12N	08W
Groceback, James	SW	36	13N	10W
Harding, Abraham		27	10N	09W
		19	11N	09W
Harlow, William		15	12N	09W
		21	12N	09W
Harris, Joseph		29	11N	09W
Hartwell, Samuel	SE	08	08S	06W
	NE	30	07S	06W
Harvey, Samuel		24	12N	09W
Hoffman, William	NE	28	12N	08W
Hopkins, Robert (Of Niagara Co., N.Y.)		13	14N	09W
Hopkins, Silas(Of Niagara Co., N.Y.)		23	11N	09W
Ives, Elisha		19	11N	09W
		12	11N	09W
Jackson, Samuel Sr.		12	13N	09W
Jackson, (?Samuel Jr.?)				
Johnson, John*		11	14N	10W
		11	14N	10W
Jones, George				
Kilbourne, Johnson	NE	13	09N	05W
Lambert, Isaac*				
Lane, Jacob		25	12N	09W
Lane, Peter		25	12N	09W
Leduc, Lewis	SE	22	14N	10W
Lindley, Johnathan (W. Martha/Orange Co.In)		02	12N	09W
		18	13N	08W

CANADIAN VOLUNTEER LAND ENTRIES

Lindsly, Johnathan (May be Lindley)	NW	19	02N	07W
Lufft, Frederick*		20	13N	09W
Major, John Baptiste	NE	05	14N	09W
Marsellus, Curry		23	12N	09W
McMillan, Eliza		35	12N	09W
		20	13N	09W
Morse, Asa H.		01	13N	09W
Murdock, Johnathan*		18	14N	09W
Norton, Lewis	NW	28	12N	08W
Olmsted, William	NE	17	06S	10W
	NW	17	06S	10W
Oneal, John*		02	05N	07W
Oustine, David		07	13N	08W
		13	13N	09W
Owen, Robert		04	11N	09W
		04	11N	09W
Pelton, Stephen		07	13N	08W
		13	13N	09W
Pettengill, James		35	12N	09W
Pettite, Charles	SW	19	09N	04W
Piety, Robert		25	10N	11W
Pittenger, John		15	12N	09W
Plough, I.				
Plough, L.	SW	26	01S	09W
Plough, S.				
Raymond, Edmund				
Reemer, Aaron*		15	10N	10W
		07	13N	08W
		30	13N	08W
		27	14N	08W
Ryons, William*		36	11N	04W

CANADIAN VOLUNTEER LAND ENTRIES

Sagar, John					
Seely, Jonas (W. Mary)		13	14N	09W	
Seely, Silas H. (W. Caroline)		18	11N	09W	
Shenick, U. Frederick					
Sherwodd,(sic) Nathan		23	12N	09W	
Smith, John R.		02	12N	09W	
		07	12N	08W	
Smith, Russell A.		12	13N	09W	
Solsbe, Daniel					
Squires, Ephraim H.		13	13N	09W	
Stephens, Aaron (dec'd late of U.C. Wid Mary)	30		13N	08W	
Stoddard, Robert W. *(of Ontario Co., N.Y.)	21		15N	09W	
Swan, James	SE	03	06S	11W	237
Taylor, Robert*		13	12N	01W	
Thomas, Seneca		07	13N	08W	
		13	13N	09W	
Thompson, John F. (Assignee of Obidiah Swayze)	27		15N	09W	
Tompkins, Samuel*(W. Mary)		19	14N	08W	
Tompkins, Samuel*(W. Mary)		24	14N	09W	
Tourteloll(Tourtelette?), Abraham	NW	20	06N	08W	114
		12	14N	09W	
Tromble, Evangelist	SW	29	08N	09W	
Trudell, Jean B.	NE	25	09N	05W	
Tucker, Harry	NW	24	??	05W	
Vairsel, Henry	SE	18	05N	01W	
	NW	17	05N	01W	
Vandervoot, John		19	11N	09W	
Warner, Alfred	NE	08	05S	11W	247?
					360?

CANADIAN VOLUNTEER LAND ENTRIES

White, John	SW	30	09N	04W	
White, William*(Assigned to Obidiah Swayze)		34	15N	09W	
Wilder, Joshua be from Micah's grant below)		10	14N	10W	(May
Wilder, Micah	SE	10	14N	10W	141
	NE	33	02N	06W	141
Wilson, William*(W. Roxanna)		36	11N	04W	
Yax, Michel	NW	30	09N	04W	

Under the terms of the law, Warrants were issued in full quarter sections, by rank as follows:

Colonels	960 acres	6 quarter sections
Majors	800 acres	5 quarter sections
Captains	640 acres	4 quarter sections
Subalterns	480 acres	3 quarter sections
Non Coms & enlisted men	320 acres	2 quarter sections

The question remains as to whether those receiving multiple allotments were entitled by rank or had they purchased them from those who had no desire to move to the wilderness?

References: Hughes, Laverne Anstead. Early Land Entries From "Tract Book" 1816-1820. and Vigo County - Indiana Deeds, 1816-1821. Bound in one Volume Vigo Co. public library

Various papers of A.R. Markle

2/20/1993

Asterisks indicate early land owners
Which may indicate service in
Canadian volunteers but may
indicate grants for other military
service not yet identified

Temporary List —
Not yet compared to any
Government list. —

Write Military History Section U.S. Army/
Carlisle, Pa. Carlisle, Pa.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS WAR OF 1812

Colonel Joseph Wilcocks (Who received the grant and monies
which should have been 960 acres and 3 mos pay?)

Major Benajah Mallory (Who received the gratⁿ of 800 acres and
3 months pay?)

Desc	Sec	Twp	Range	War#
Captain/Major Abraham Markle	800 a			
NW	31	13N	08W	
SW	31	13N	08W	
	31	13N	08W	
	03	12N	09W	
	10	12N	09W	
	35	13N	09W	
Captain Gideon Frisbee	640 a			
	08	11N	09W	
	09	11N	09W	
Captain William Markle				
	34	14N	09 N	
	34	13N	08W	
Lieutenant Abraham Markle Jr.				
	02	11N	09W	
Lieutenant Robert Huggins	480 a			
	12	12N	09W	
Sargeant				
Corporal				

• Allen, Peter				
	SE	28 22	13N 12N	09W 08W
	SW	09	12N	08W

Aspinwall, Eleazar				
		02	12N	09W
		13	12N	09W
		35	12N	09W
		20	11N	09W

• Baker, Joseph				
		13	12N	09W
• Barr, Thomas* (James Taylor John Barr of Pickaway Co Ohio)		06	12N	09W

Basinais, J.Gr. Joseph	SW	12	12N	10W	152
------------------------	----	----	-----	-----	-----

Baton, Asa

• Beard, John*				
		21	13N	09W

• Bennett, James (11/27/1820 Sold Claim to Pamel Cook Samuel Wickham Simeon Harrington Gilbert Prentice)				
	NE	14	15N	10W
	SE	14	15N	10W
	NW	11	15N	10W
	SW	11	15N	10W
		03	15N	10W

• Indicates Family File in Vigo Co. Pub. Lib.
• wrong family

Biggar, William

- Blackman, Trueman
- **Bradbury, David** (of Sullivan Co.)
- Bullit, Cuthbert (w. Nancy)
- AND
- AND
- AND
- AND
- AND
- Bullit, Thomas (w. Diane Moore)

Burlingame, Abel

- Burnett, Stephen G.*
- **Camp, John G.**
- Cartwright, John
- Chamberlain, Alexander

Chovin, Nicholas

- Clarke, Thomas H.*

Cochois, John Baptiste

- **(Coleman)**
Coleman, Isaac*

Cool, Paul

- Cook, John* (of Orange Co. In.)

Cottrin, Asa

Crosby, Eliakim

Crosby, Orris

Crosby, VanRenssalaer*

- Curtis, Grove

Dackstidder, John

- Daggett, Eleazar

17 11N 09W
01 12N 09W
27 10N 08W
26 10N 08W
01 12N 09W
01 12N 09W
02 12N 09W
24 12N 09W
26 12N 09W
36 12N 09W
01 13N 09W

2 NW 15 06S 05W
SW 35 07N 05W
09 10N 03W
18 11N 09W
NE 14 14N 10W

NW 13 14N 10W
35 09N 02W
01 11N 09W
23 12N 09W
25 13N 09W
31 16N 09W
35 12N 09W
03 15N 10W
17 13N 09W

22 12N 09W
01 12N 09W
12 14N 09W
10 10N 10W
17 11N 09W
22 12N 09W
17 11N 09W
15 12N 09W
02 01N 09W
35 13N 09W
36 13N 09W
02 11N 09W
04 14N 09W

NW 27 12N 08W
18 11N 09W
08 11N 09W
27 09N 01W

6/18/18
sold to Wm. Newson 4/4/19
sold to Ezra Jones

Joseph

	Daley, Martin		01	11N	09W
	Darroch, Daniel + wife Nancy Orange Co, In		15	12N	09W
			19	11N	09W
	Dauids, John		35	12N	09W
	Dicken, Joel (<u>Ivel?</u>) — — — 31 15N 08W		36	12N	09W
			36	14N	09W
	• Dickson, John*				
	• Doty, William (w. Susan) Porter, Niagara Co. N.Y.		01	15N	10W
	• Douglas, Daniel W.*				
Durham	Duhrat, Joseph	NE	13	14N	10W
	Dulack, Joseph	SE		09N	05W
Farris	Ferris, Isaac	NW	01	02S	10W
	Follit, Henry H.		22	12N	09W
	Fosgit, Silas		15	12N	09W
Gant?	Gantlette, Louis	SW	24	09N	05W
	• Garber, Peter		13	12N	09W
			14	12N	09W
	• Gaskill, Daniel		19	14N	06W
	Gavan, Louis	SE	24	09N	05W
	Gobelle, Francoise	NE	24	09N	05W
Gott?	Gough, John		11	12N	09W
			12	12N	09W
	Grace, Oliver* (w. Sarah R.)		15	15N	10W
			10	15N	10W
	Gray, John		06	12N	08W
	Groceback, James	SW	36	13N	10W
	Harding, Abraham		27	10N	09W
			19	11N	09W
	• Harlow, William		21	12N	09W
			15	12N	09W
	• Harris, Joseph		29	11N	09W
	• Harrison, James Sold by Nathan Cengill 11/28/1820 of Ontario Co. N.Y.		05	13N	09W
			08	13N	09W
	Hartwell, Samuel	SE	08	08S	06W
		NE	30	07S	06W
	• Harvey, Samuel		24	12N	09W
	• Hoffman, William	NE	28	12N	08W

• Hopkins, Silas *Map of Niagara Co. N.Y.*
 • Hopkins, Robert (usarah) *vigo Co.*

23
13

11N 09W
14N 09W

• Ives, Elisha		19	11N	09W
		12	11N	09W
• Jackson, Samuel Sr.		12	13N	09W
Jackson, (?Samuel Jr.?)				
• Johnson, John*		< 11	14N	10W
		11	14N	10W
• Jones, George				
Kilbourne, Johnson	NE	13	09N	05W
• Lambert, Isaac*				
• Lane, Jacob		25	12N	09W
• Lane, Peter		25	12N	09W
Leduc, Lewis	SE	22	14N	10W
• Lindley, Johnathan (<i>W. Martha</i>) <i>of orange Co., In</i>		02 18	12N 13N	09W 08N
Lindsly, Johnathan (May be Lindley)	NW	19	02N	07W
Lufft, Frederick*		20	13N	09W
Major, John Baptiste	NE	05	14N	09W
Marsellus, Curry		23	12N	09W
• McMillan, Eliza		35	12N	09W
• Morse, Asa H.		01	13N	09W
Murdock, Johnathan*		18	14N	09W
Norton, Lewis	NW	28	12N	08W
• Olmsted, William	NE	17	06S	10W
	NW	17	06S	10W
Oneal, John*		02	05N	07 W
Oustine, David		07	13N	08W
		13	13N	09W
• Owen, Robert		04	11N	09W
		04	11N	09W

Pelton, Stephen

07 13N 08W
13 13N 09W

Pettengill, James

35 12N 09W

Pettite, Charles

SW 19 09N 04W

• Piety, Robert

25 10N 11W

Pittenger, John

15 12N 09W

Plough, I.

Plough, L.

SW 26 01S 09W

Plough, S.

• Procter, Oliver (Patent) Sold by Aaron Reemer 4/18/1848

27 14N 08W

• Raymond, Edmund

Reemer, Aaron*

< 15 10N 10W sold to Robert Stoddard
30 13N 08W of Ontario Co, NY.
36 11N 04W 3/13/1848

Ryons, William*

Sagar, John

Seely, Jonas (w. wife Mary)

13 14N 09W

Seely, Silas H. (w. Caroline)

18 11N 09W

Shenick, U. Frederick

Sherwodd, (sic) Nathan

23 12N 09W

Smith, John R.

02 12N 09W
07 12N 08W

• Smith, Russell A.

12 13N 09W

Solsbe, Daniel

Stoddard, Robert W. (Ontario Co. N.Y.)

21 15N 09W

Squires, Ephraim H.

07 13N 08W (sold by Aaron Reemer 4/18/1848)
13 13N 09W
30 13N 08W

Stephens, Aaron (decd wife of U.S. W. Mary widow)

• Swan, James

SE 03 06S 11W 237

• Taylor, Robert*

13 12N 01W

• Thomas, Seneca

07 13N 08W
13 13N 09W

• Thompson, John F. (widiah Swazy assignee)

27 15N 09W
19 14N 08W
24 14N 09W

Tompkins, Samuel* (w. wife Mary)

Tourteloll(Tourtelette?), Abraham	NW	12 20	14N 06N	09W 08W	114
Tromble, Evangelist	SW	29	08N	09W	
Trudell, Jean B.	NE	25	09N	05W	
• Tucker, Harry	NW	24	??	05W	
Vairsel, Henry	SE	18	05N	01W	
	NW	17	05N	01W	
Vandervoot, John		19	11N	09W	
• Warner, Alfred	NE	08	05S	11W	247? 360?
• White, John	SW	30	09N	04W	
• White, William* <i>assigned to Obadiah Swayze</i>		34	15N	09W	
Wilder, Joshua		10	14N	10W	<i>maybe below</i>
Wilder, Micah	SE	10	14N	10W	141
	NE	33	02N	06W	141
• Wilson, William*(W. Roxanna)		36	11N	04W	
Yax, Michel	NW	30	09N	04W	

See in Family File War of 1812 Registers, lists, etc.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

P. O. BOX 506
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA
PHONE C-8206

January 7, 1954

Indiana Historical Bureau
State Library and Historical Building
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Dear Mr. Hawkins:

In reply to your letter of December 17, 1953, received in my absence, I am enclosing three newspaper clippings of recent dates, which were written from information in my files.

The story of the Canadian Volunteers is worthy of preservation because the land warrants of a number of these men were in the most part the first entries in the Harrison Purchase, and while I have only mentioned those concerned with the first entries in Vigo County, which is I believe except for parts of Sullivan the only county wholly within the borders of the purchase, as it now stands. While all of the other counties, that come to mind at present were only in part within the purchase and through which the so called Ten O'Clock Line runs.

When Vigo County was set up in 1818 it's northeastern boundry was the treaty line.

I have mislaid my bibliography on this subject, most of which is from Canadian sources, but the beginnings in this county start with Niles Register and the Annals of Congress much of which I've copied for these stories.

The larger field takes in the other counties in which these entries were made and are to be had for further study.

Will you give me your frank opinion on the historical value of the subject?

Very truly yours,

A. R. Markle

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
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BIBLIOGRAPHY, CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS,

Ind. State Library

Normal	Madison's Administration	Henry Adams	973.4 A 213 v5-6-7-8-9
	American Weekly Messenger		973.5 A 512
	Notices of the War of 1812	John Armstrong	973.52 A 736
Normal	History of the late war	H. M. Brackenridge	973.52 B 797
	Colonial Americans in Exile	A. G. Bradley	973.314B 811c
	Official Letters	John Brannon	973.5 B 821
	Campaign of the War of 1812	G. W. Cullum	973.524C 714
	Papers relating to the War of 12	Archer Galloway	974.702B 929 v 5
	History of the War of 1812	James Hannay	973.52 H 243h
	Historical Register of U. S.	T. H. Palmer	973.5 P 176
	Impartial and correct history	~~973.52~~	973.52 I 34
	Table of killed and wounded	Wm. Jay	974.7 N 5678 1849
Normal	Canadian War of 1812	C. P. Lucas	973.52 L 933c
	History of the late War	R. B. McAfee	973.52 M 113
	History of the political & mil'y	Samuel Perkins	973.52 P 451
	The History of the War	John Russell	973.5 R 964h
	Loyalists of America	Egerton Ryerson	973. R 993
	Dobbins Papers	F. H. Severance	974.702B 929p
	Sketches of the War		v 8 Buffalo Hist Soc Pub 973.52 S 627
	Battles of America	Tomes & Wilson	973. T 656 v 2
	War with the U. S.	W. C. H. Wood	971. C 212c v 14 Chronicles of Can.
	Documentary Hist of the Camp'n	E. Cruikshank	973.52 C 955
	Precis of the wars in Canada	J. C. Smyth	971, S 667p
	New and Correct Map	Amos Lang	912.71 L 426ø
	Journal of the two Campaigns	A. Walker	363.73 I 385a
	History of the American W of 12	Governor's Mess. v 1.	Ind. Hist Col
	Wars bet. England & America	T. C. Smith	Normal Lib. 973.52
	Expansionists of 1812	J. W. Pratt	ø73. 973.521

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Canadian Warrants

No

1. Abraham Markle
2. Abraham Markle Jr.
3. Robert Huggins
4. Keziah Dunham
5. Eliza McMillan
6. Jacob Lane
7. Peter Lane
8. Silas Fosgit
9. Samuel Jackson
10. Henry H. Follett
11. Eliakim Crosby
12. Robert Kerr
13. Wm. Bigger
14. William Pratt Sr.
15. William Pratt Jr.
16. Micah Wilder
17. Luther Smith
18. Jacob Myers
19. Reuben Wait
20. George Jones
21. John Pittenger
22. Alex Chamberlain
23. Jonathan Fassett
24. Wm. Corbit
25. Abel Howard
26. George Jones 2nd
27. Wm. Kerr
28. John P. Wattles
29. George Hall
30. Oliver Molton
31. Noah H. Gilbert
- 32.
- 33.
- 34.
35. Abraham Mallory